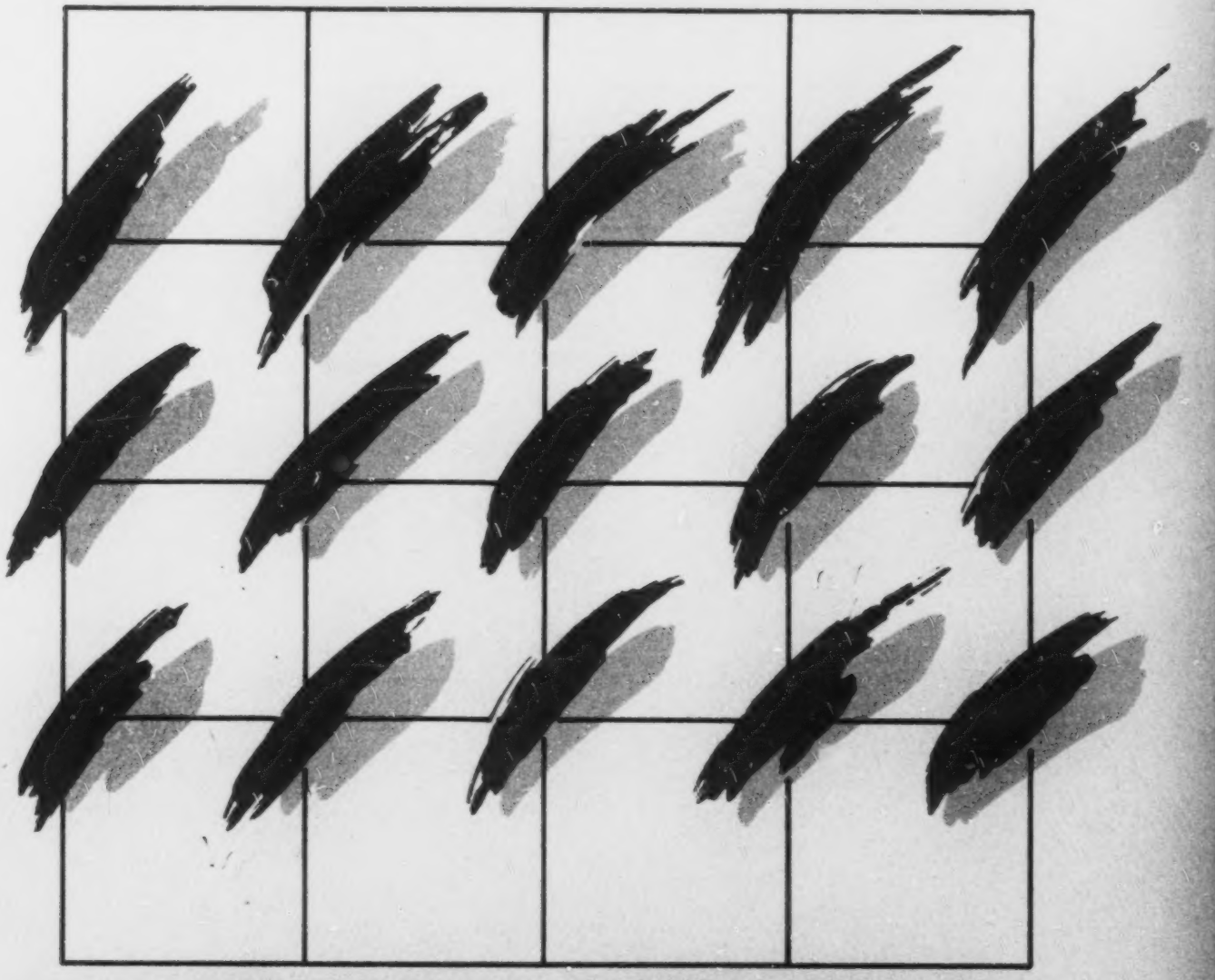
S5425-1 A

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS



THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

JULY 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 295 Based on data through July 14, 1989

The Economic Situation in the Nation and the State 3

Comparison of Economic Trends NJ and US 6

Economic Briefs 8

New Jersey's Planned Homebuilding: 1988 11

The Duration of Unemployment Insurance Benefits in NJ & Characteristics of Claimants 19

Statistical Section S-1

New Jersey Economic Indicators is published monthly and distributed without charge, to those wishing to receive it, by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 056, Trenton, NJ 08625-0056. It is prepared with the cooperation of other State and Federal agencies. Material appearing here may be reprinted without permission, but it would be appreciated if appropriate credit were given.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The direction of the national economy remains upward, with employment advancing to another record level in early June and both personal income and consumer spending climbing to new highs in May. The pace of expansion has been easing, however, and there is a widening consensus among business analysts that growth will remain sluggish through the balance of the year and into 1990. Many analysts expect this to check the recent resurgence of inflationary pressures and induce the Federal Reserve to relax its tight money policy. Though some modest credit easing has been apparent in recent weeks, the Fed remains extremely cautious pending better news on prices. In May, consumer prices and producers' prices increased at annual rates of 7% and 11%, respectively.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 180,000 from May to June, continuing its moderate growth rate of the preceding several months. Gains have averaged 194,000 per month since February, well below the average increase of 275,000 during the preceding 12-month period. Hiring has remained relatively strong in service-producing industries, but employment has been essentially unchanged since the beginning of the year in construction and has slipped somewhat in the previously expanding manufacturing sector, reflecting a softening of the demand for new cars, some other consumer goods and construction supplies. As a result, unemployment has edged up from a 15-year low of 5.0% in March to 5.3% as of the second week in June.

Industrial production was unchanged in May and has increased at an annual rate of about 2 1/2% thus far in 1989, only half as much as its average rate of gain during 1987 and 1988, when it received a strong boost from business investment, rebounding orders from abroad and rising domestic demand for consumer durables. This reduced pace of advance is expected to continue, with output of both consumer goods and business equipment increasing more slowly than over the past two years. The demand for construction supplies and materials is likely to remain subdued because of the persistent weakness in housing markets and in some types of nonresidential building activity. High vacancy rates continue to be reported for office and commercial facilities and, despite some recent easing of mortgage interest rates, new housing starts dropped to an annual rate of only 1.3 million in May, the lowest volume in 6 1/2 years.

Though a sizeable minority of economic forecasters anticipate at least some mild downturn of the economy within the next year, the most common expectation is for slow growth but no recession over this period. For example, a Wall Street Journal survey of 38 economists and forecasting services (reported on July 5) found a majority of them projecting overall annual growth rates ranging between 1% to 2% during the second half of 1989 and the first six months of 1990. On average, (including those forecasting an actual downturn), they expected gross national product to advance at a 1.5% rate, accompanied by inflation of just under 5% and some increase of unemployment to 5.7% by next May.

THE STATE

The extraordinary pace of hiring that added nearly 500,000 employees to New Jersey's employment rolls from 1982 to 1987 began to moderate when the State's economy approached full employment early last year and this has continued thus far in 1989. Though there are indications that the economy may be losing some of its upward thrust on the demand side (as reflected for example in less buoyant retail sales and declining contracts for new construction), the principal cause of slower employment growth has been the dwindling supply of available workers.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment actually declined by 13,500 on a seasonally adjusted basis from February to May, not because of a lack of jobs but primarily because the State's extremely tight labor market conditions prevented seasonally expanding businesses from filling all of their jobs. There were scattered layoffs in manufacturing during this period and there were some government job cutbacks because of fiscal constraints. Nevertheless, total employment would have almost certainly increased at least in line with seasonal expectations were it not for the recruitment difficulties of restaurants, retail stores and other service sector employers. Since the number of youth entering the labor market is still declining, these recruitment difficulties will continue to retard seasonal hiring throughout the summer peak period.

Nonfarm employment in New Jersey as of May was up only 33,400 from the same month last year, about one-third as much as the average annual increase of 97,800 from 1982 to 1987, when the economy was rebounding from the last recession and not faced with its current labor supply constraints. The slower employment growth rate is consistent with (and has been limited by) the State's modest pace of underlying labor force expansion since there is no longer a sizeable pool of idle workers from which employers can draw. Unemployment in New Jersey was at a peacetime low of 3.7% during the first half of 1989, little changed from 3.8% for all of 1988 and well below this year's national average of 5.2%.

Most of New Jersey's employment expansion over the past year has been attributable to the continued rise in the demand for services, both public and private. Though down somewhat over the past several months, federal, state and local government agencies have added 5,500 employees to their payrolls since May 1988 and private sector service-producing employers have added about 30,000, most of them in business services, health care, wholesale trade, finance and some kinds of personal services. Employment has shown little change over the past year in retail trade (including restaurants), where recruitment difficulties have been particularly severe.

Though the explosion of construction hiring that contributed so significantly to the State's employment growth from early 1983 to 1988 appears to be subsiding, employment in this industry as of May was still running about 4,000 ahead of its level of a year earlier despite slippage of homebuilding and contracts for new nonresidential facilities over the past two years. Further expansion of construction employment (except of a purely seasonal nature) appears unlikely for the period ahead, however, in the face of continued weakness of construction contracts, which were down another 9% during the first five months of this year.

Manufacturing employment was unchanged in

May, but down 5,600 from a year earlier entirely because of cutbacks in the number of nonproduction workers. Factory output in New Jersey has almost certainly been expanding, but not as fast as nationally and apparently not enough to necessitate the recruitment of additional workers. Considering the slower industrial growth anticipated for the nation as a whole during the period ahead, the upturn of employment in New Jersey manufacturing sector that was expected a year or two ago now appears unlikely.

With neither manufacturing nor construction likely to be adding significantly to their employment rolls during the balance of 1989 (except to meet seasonal requirements), growth of labor demand will continue to be limited primarily to the service sectors. Even in a climate of relatively sluggish economic growth nationally, there should be sufficient job creation (plus existing vacancies) in these activities to absorb the relatively small number of newcomers to the labor market and keep New Jersey's job market tight.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

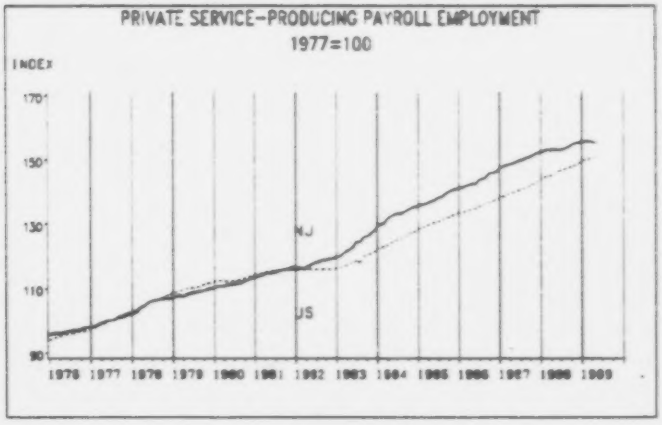
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$174,780	$170,731	$162,137	4th Qtr. '88	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 8.4	+ 7.3
$5,040	$5,039	$4,816	Apr '89	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 2.9	+ 4.3
2,525	3,141	2,925	Mar '89	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 6.6	+ 1.9
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,888	2,371	2,865	Apr	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	- 9.0	- 6.6
$665.2	$734.3	$922.8	May	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	- 9.2	- 0.7
$219.3	$336.7	$341.5	May	Residential	S-18	-28.2	- 0.2
$333.6	$213.8	$244.6	May	Nonresidential	S-18	+14.0	+ 1.3
$112.3	$183.6	$336.7	May	Nonbuilding*		- 0.8	- 5.2
3,678.7	3,683.0	3,645.3	May	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.4	+ 3.1
661.3	661.3	667.0	May	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 1.2
3,017.4	3,021.7	2,978.3	May	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.8	+ 3.5
118	161	147	May	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	- 3.1	- 6.1
3.0	4.0	3.7	May	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
79.1	76.3	69.1	Apr	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 6.2	- 1.8
2.3	2.2	2.0	Apr	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.0	41.0	41.0	May	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	0.0
$11.28	$11.24	$10.81	May	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.0	+ 3.0
$461.35	$459.72	$442.13	May	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.1	+ 3.1

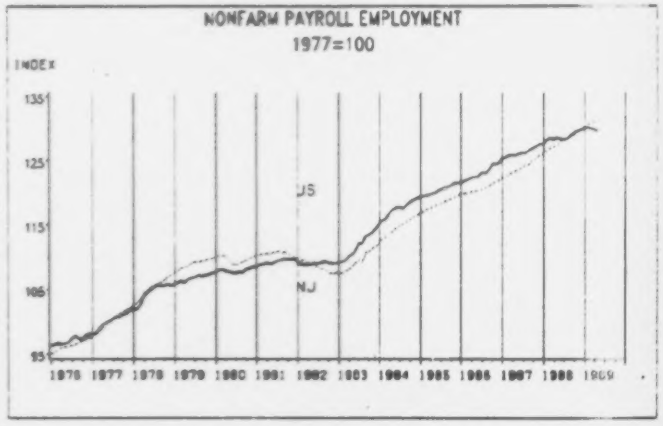
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

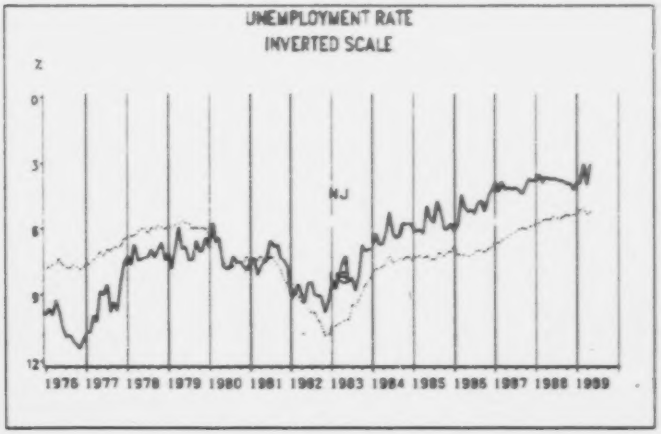
* Not seasonally adjusted

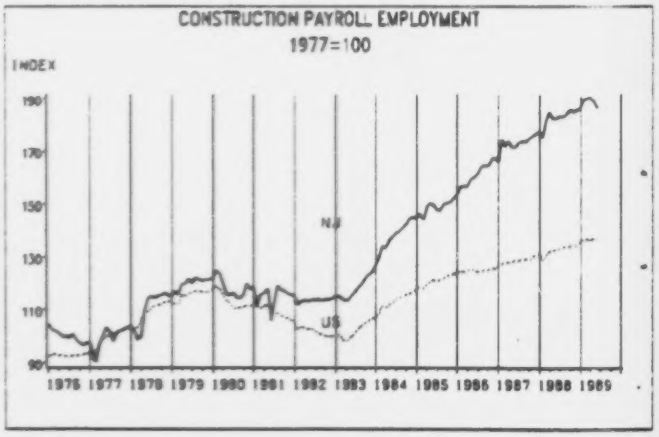
** (Latest Month-4th Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-3rd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-4th Qtr. '87)

Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

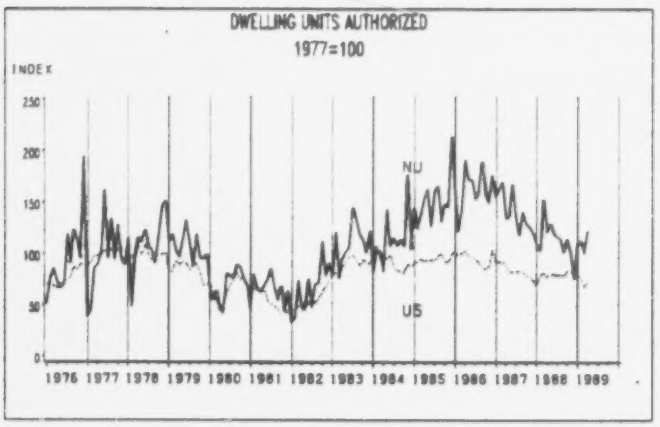


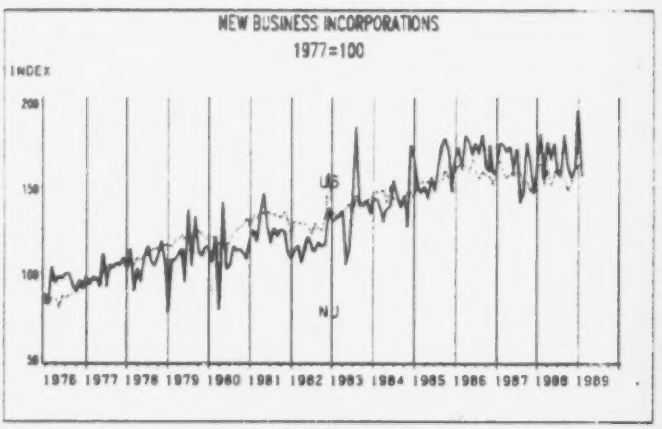


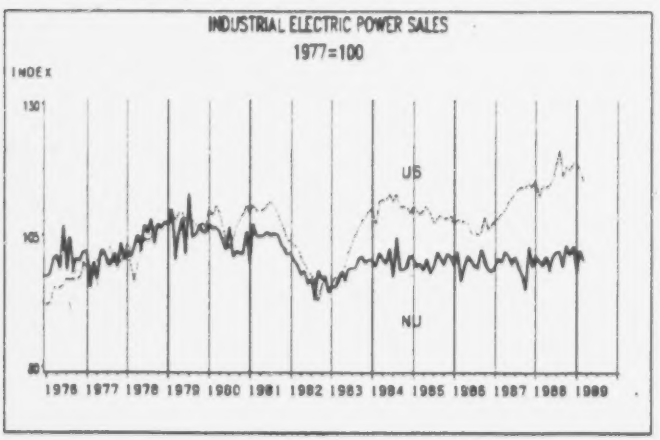


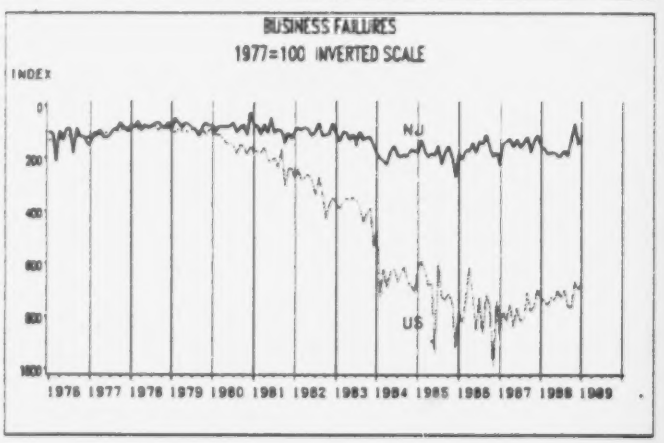


All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.









Economic Briefs

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT DATA SERIES UPDATED

The New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research now has available 1987 and 1988 monthly nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates by major industry groups for each county in the state.

These two years will supplement our historical series of comparable employment data published for all New Jersey counties covering the period 1976 to 1986, made available last year.

These data were adjusted to previously published Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program estimates for the state and its 10 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). CES estimates are developed by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. State-level CES data are published in *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, pages S-28 to S-33. CES data for MSAs are published in this Division's regional newsletters, *Employment and the Economy*.

Requests for county data should be directed to Waldemar Falk, Labor Market Analyst II, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625-0383 (609) 292-2591.

OCTOBER 1986 HEALTH INSURANCE AND LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE OF NEW JERSEY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

The New Jersey Department of Labor recently published a report summarizing findings of a health and life insurance survey of 2,135 unemployment insurance claimants conducted in October 1986.

The focus of the study was to identify the extent to which New Jersey unemployment insurance (UI) claimants were without health insurance and life insurance protection. Regarding these key questions, it was reported that 48% of UI claimants lacked health insurance coverage and 58% lacked life insurance coverage as of the October 1986 survey week. Other major findings of the survey include the following:

Health Insurance

- The lack of health insurance coverage also affects a substantial number of employed persons. Approximately one of four survey respondents (24%) reported that he/she did not have health insurance coverage when employed in his/her most recent job.
- Twenty-nine percent of survey respondents lost health insurance coverage after they became unemployed.
- For those who had health insurance coverage while employed, such coverage was usually provided through employer group health plans. The most recent employer was the source of coverage for 73% of respondents who had coverage. For those who had health insurance coverage while unemployed, only 28% of coverage was provided by the most recent employer.
- Older workers were more likely than younger workers to have basic health insurance coverage while unemployed. Only 38% of workers under 35 years of age had health coverage compared with 63% with coverage among those age 35 and above.

- Women were more likely to have coverage than men during their spells of unemployment. Fifty-seven percent of women had basic health insurance coverage as of the survey week compared with only 47% of men.
- Unemployed whites were more frequently covered than blacks and Hispanics. Sixty percent of whites had coverage as of the survey week compared with only 41% of Hispanics and 33% of blacks.

Life Insurance

- Among those who had employer plan life insurance coverage when most recently employed, the average amount of insurance was $31,400 per worker.
- Younger workers and lower-paid workers had life insurance coverage during unemployment less frequently than older and higher-paid workers.
- The incidence of life insurance coverage during unemployment among men and women was the same — 42% with coverage; 58% without coverage.
- Minorities were more frequently without life insurance coverage than were whites. Eighty-four percent of Hispanics, 63% of blacks and 51% of white respondents reported that they had no life insurance protection, from any source, while unemployed.

Copies of the report are available through the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Program Analysis and Evaluation, CN 057, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0057.

COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF HEALTH INSURANCE SURVEY RESPONDENTS[1]
-- All, With Coverage and Without Coverage --

Claimant Characteristic (1)	Total Sample (2)	Survey Respondents With Health Coverage During Unemployment (3)	Survey Respondents Without Health Coverage During Unemployment (4)
Average Age	39 years	43 years	35 years
Average Base Period Wages[2]	$15,223	$17,537	$12,732
Average Weekly Benefit Rates[3]	$165	$175	$154
Average Duration of Benefits (weeks)[4]	11	11	11
Sex	**Number**	**% With Coverage**	**% Without Coverage**
Both Sexes	2,135	52%	48%
Men	1,127	47	53
Women	1,008	57	43
Race			
All Races	2,135	52	48
White, Not Hispanic	1,384	60	40
Black, Not Hispanic	435	33	67
Hispanic	280	41	59
Other[5]	13	23	77
I.N.A.	23	52	48

NOTE: See footnotes on following page.

COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF LIFE INSURANCE SURVEY RESPONDENTS[1]
– All, With Coverage and Without Coverage –

Claimant Characteristic (1)	Total Sample (2)	Survey Respondents With Life Coverage During Unemployment (3)	Survey Respondents Without Life Coverage During Unemployment (4)
Average Age	39 years	44 years	36 years
Average Base Period Wages[2]	$15,223	$18,273	$13,024
Average Weekly Benefit Rates[3]	$165	$175	$158
Average Duration of Benefits (weeks)[4]	11	11	11
Sex	Number	% With Coverage	% Without Coverage
Both Sexes	2,135	42%	58%
Men	1,127	42	58
Women	1,008	42	58
Race			
All Races	2,135	42	58
White, Not Hispanic	1,384	49	51
Black, Not Hispanic	435	37	63
Hispanic	280	16	84
Other[5]	13	23	77
I.N.A.	23	52	48

FOOTNOTES

I.N.A. Information not available.

1 Survey of New Jersey unemployment insurance claimants; conducted during the week ending October 25, 1986.

2 Base-period wages include salary, commissions, bonuses and the cash value of any other compensation which were reported by an unemployed worker's former employers for the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters preceding the initial claim for unemployment benefits. Some survey respondents qualified for their unemployment benefits under a prior earnings eligibility criterion. Prior to July 1986, base period wages were defined as the first 52 of the 53 weeks preceding the claim for UI benefits. Differences among claimants in base-period wages are affected not only by differences in wage and salary levels, but also by differential numbers of weeks and hours worked during the base period.

3 Average weekly benefit rates on this table represent average weekly unemployment insurance entitlements of individuals who participated in the health insurance survey. Each worker's UI weekly benefit rate is determined as 60% of the worker's average weekly wage, subject to a maximum of 56 2/3% of the statewide average weekly wage in covered employment.

4 Average duration of unemployment insurance benefits as of the end of the survey week.

5 Includes American and Alaskan natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

NEW JERSEY'S PLANNED HOMEBUILDING: 1988

by
Connie O. Hughes & Douglas Moore
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Data on dwelling units authorized for construction are tabulated from monthly building permit reports submitted by New Jersey municipal building inspectors. The New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research cooperates with the U.S. Census Bureau in this program.

The data presented in this article summarize residential building permit activity for New Jersey covering the full year 1988. The data represent neither housing starts nor completions in 1988, but rather the number of units authorized in 1988 for construction.

These tabulations are more complete than the sums of the monthly data previously published and regularly included in New Jersey Economic Indicators since they include information obtained after follow up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis.

A complete copy of the New Jersey Building Permits 1988 Summary can be obtained from: NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 (609-292-0076).

1988 HIGHLIGHTS

New Jersey's planned residential construction in 1988 dropped for the second year in a row. A total of 40,268 new dwelling units were authorized for construction in 1988 compared with the boom years of 1985 through 1987, when more than 50,000 units were authorized.

Although the level of planned dwelling units declined significantly in 1988, it was slightly above the average for the 1980s. The preceeding three years reflected extraordinarily high levels of activity due to the strong expansion of the state's economy, the accrued demand for housing from the recession and high interest rate doldrums of the early 1980s, and the demand by a maturing baby boom generation.

However, for the first time since 1980, New Jersey was outperformed by the nation; the state registered a larger over-the-year decline from 1987 to 1988 in dwelling units authorized than the nation (-20.0% vs. -5.4%). Overall, the Northeast Region lagged the United States as a whole with an over-the-year decrease of 15.3%. Only the West Region experienced an 1987-to-1988 increase in planned homebuilding at 2.4%.

Single-family units, which comprised a majority of residential units planned in the state, were primarily responsible for the overall decline from 1987 to 1988. Although the number of planned multi-family units also decreased slightly from 1987, apartments represented a larger share of the state's total planned homebuilding in 1988.

Six of the state's 21 counties accounted for more than half of all of dwelling units authorized for construction. They were Ocean, Bergen, Middlesex, Burlington, Gloucester and Atlantic counties. Out of these six counties, however, only Bergen and Gloucester counties showed increases from the previous year.

NEW JERSEY VS. THE NATION

In general, building permit activity in New Jersey tends to mirror that of the nation. This is illustrated for the 1980s in Graph 1. Reflecting the back-to-back recessions in the early 1980s, the number of dwelling units authorized for construction dropped in 1980 and again in 1981 both in the

nation and in New Jersey. Some seeds of recovery began to develop during 1982. Although the rebound was shaky at first, it picked up steam in the second half of the year, triggered by a decline in interest rates. From 1981 to 1982, both New Jersey and the nation had small increases in authorized dwelling units – less than 1%.

As can be seen from Table 1, by 1983, planned homebuilding was clearly emerging from the doldrums, with authorized residential construction registering strong gains through much of the year. New Jersey began outpacing the nation. The 1982-to-1983 increase in the number of units authorized by building permits issued for the state was 72% and the national average was 60%.

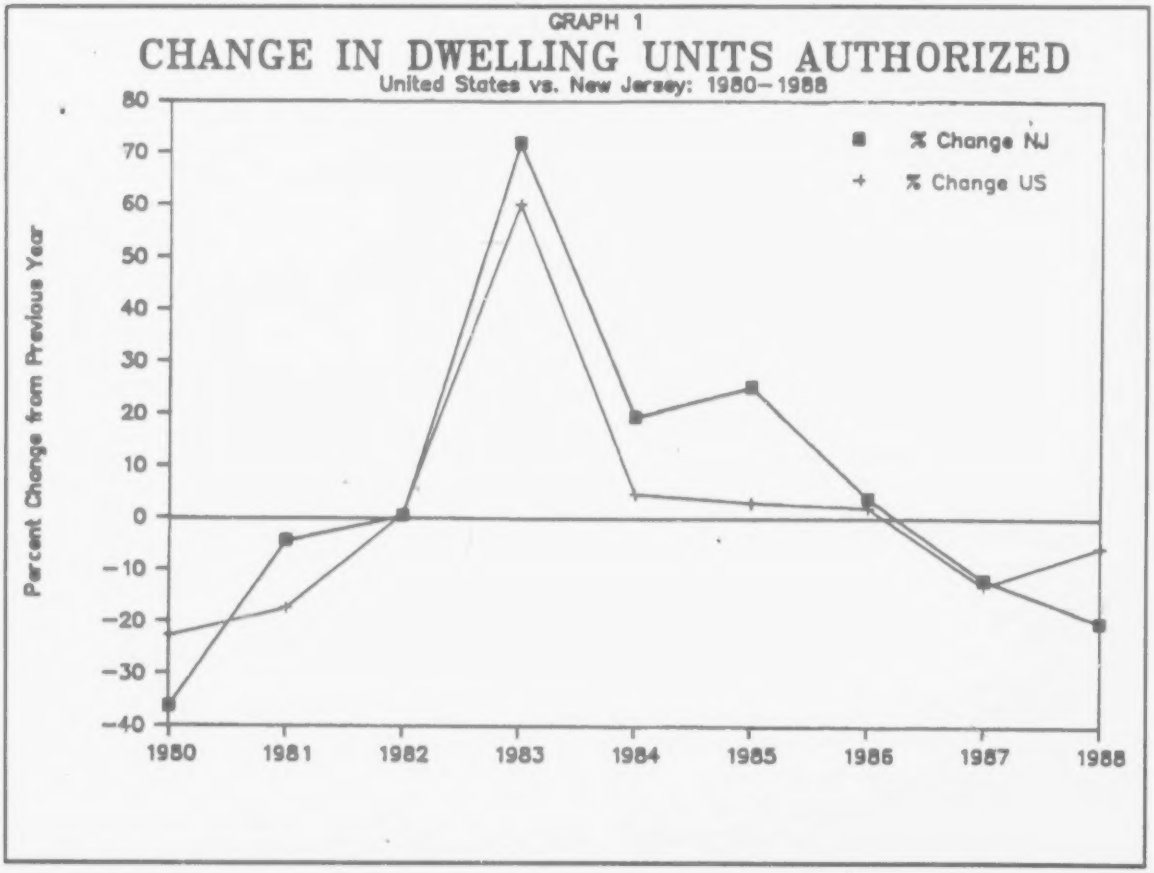
In the first half of 1984, it appeared that New Jersey was attaining approximately the same level of planned residential building as in 1983. However, mainly due to late reports, the 1984 total number of units authorized by building permits issued in the state (43,300) was the largest since the 52,100 level of 1973. The 1984 total for the United States (1.7 million) was the highest since the 1978 level of 1.8 million.

From 1985 to 1987, planned homebuilding remained very strong, especially in New Jersey. New units authorized topped 50,000 in the state in all three years, setting a record in 1986. Although to a lesser degree in 1986 and 1987, New Jersey surpassed the nation's over-the-year change in total dwelling units authorized for construction in all three years.

While 1988 was a relatively good year in planned homebuilding both in the U.S. and in the state in comparison with long-run trends, it was not a banner year, especially in comparison with the 1985-to-1987 period. Furthermore, for the first time since 1980, New Jersey was outperformed by the U.S.; the state registered a larger over-the-year decline from 1987 to 1988 in dwelling units authorized than the nation (-20.0% vs. -5.4%).

New Jersey followed the trend of the North-

GRAPH 1



east Region (New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) which exhibited an over-the-year 15.3% decline in total number of dwelling units authorize. The only state in the region to show improvement over 1987's total was Vermont which registered a 4.3% increase. Nationally, one region showed improvement over last year's figures – the West with a 2.4% increase. Most of the gain in the West occurred in Nevada (88.2%). Other states which authorized substantially more new dwelling units in 1988 than in 1987 were Wyoming (22.5%), Hawaii (22.2%), Washington (17.5%), Iowa (17.4%), Nebraska (17.1%), Oregon (15.5%) and Mississippi (11.5%). Of the nation's 50 states a total of only 16 had higher levels of planned homebuilding in 1988 than in 1987.

Final figures for 1988 show the South had 543,544 housing units authorized in permit-issuing places. (Throughout the nation there are 17,000 such places – municipalities, counties, townships – that issue building permits. Reports from these places cover about 96% of all construction.) The West had 415,608 new housing units authorized in 1988; the Midwest had 266,325 and Northeast 230,176.

The decline in planned residential construction in general can be attributed to a variety of factors. As the sixth year of the great housing recovery of the 1980s, 1988's level of planned homebuilding, although lower than 1987's, was higher than the decade's average. Thus, the slowdown occurred, in part, simply because production just could not be maintained at the high levels of 1985 through 1987. Additionally, at least some of the baby boomers' demand for housing has been met. Also contributing to this decrease was an overall rise in mortgage rates in 1988. And in New Jersey, although housing prices have recently stabilized or declined slightly, costs are still higher than in the nation and may price many would-be-owners out of the market.

SINGLE-FAMILY VS. MULTI-FAMILY UNITS

The American dream of homeownership and federal tax laws have affected the types of housing units being planned for construction. From 1974 through 1986 there was a considerable drop in the ratio of five-or-more family units to single-family

Table 1
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED: 1980 TO 1988
UNITED STATES & NEW JERSEY

	New Jersey			United States (Numbers in Thousands)		
	Total Units Authorized	Change From Previous Year		Total Units Authorized	Change From Previous Year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980	22,257	-12,561	-36.2	1,207.2	-354.8	-22.7
1981	21,293	-964	-4.3	997.7	-209.5	-17.4
1982	21,404	111	0.5	1,006.8	9.1	0.9
1983	36,791	15,387	71.9	1,613.3	606.5	60.2
1984	43,925	7,134	19.4	1,686.4	73.1	4.5
1985	55,015	11,090	25.2	1,735.2	48.8	2.9
1986	57,074	2,059	3.7	1,769.4	34.2	2.0
1987	50,325	-6,749	-11.8	1,539.0	-230.4	-13.0
1988	40,268	-10,057	-20.0	1,455.6	-83.4	-5.4

units. In 1973 this ratio was approximately 1:1. By 1986 almost three-fourths of all planned homebuilding consisted of single-family units. In 1987, although single-family units comprised a lower percentage of New Jersey's total construction than they did in 1986, over 70% of all planned homebuilding was for single-family units. In 1988 this trend held with single-family units accounting for 69% of all residential construction.

As can be seen from Table 2, all types of construction declined in 1988. Although the number of single-family units authorized for construction decreased by almost 23% from the 1987 level of nearly 36,000 units, they remained the clear favorite of New Jersey homebuilders. The federal tax law that took affect in 1987, which lessened the allowed levels of depreciation on rental units and maintained home ownership as a tax shelter, may have contributed to the declining number of five-or-more family type units planned in 1988.

PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY COUNTY

Table 3 displays the total number of dwelling units authorized by county for 1987 and 1988. As can be seen from the table, the geographic distribution of planned residential construction in 1988 was similar to the pattern in 1987. Six counties accounted for one-half of all dwelling units authorized for construction in 1988. They were Ocean, Bergen, Middlesex, Burlington, Gloucester and Atlantic counties. Ocean County authorized 5,022 dwelling units making it the state's leading homebuilding center in 1988, followed by Bergen which ranked fifth in 1987 and Middlesex which ranked fourth in 1987. Although Ocean County led the state for the third straight year, its total number of dwelling units authorized declined by nearly 2,300. Similarly, a total of 17 out of the state's 21 counties showed decreases from their 1987 levels.

Those counties showing the most improvement over the previous year were Gloucester (20% increase), Essex (13% increase) and Bergen (7% increase). Gloucester County, which exhibited an over-the-year increase in 1987 of 30%, registered the largest over-the-year upturn in real numbers and the largest over-the-year increase in 1988. This is due primarily to planned development along Route 55.

The counties with the least dwelling units authorized in 1988 tended to be either located in the southwestern part of the state (Salem and Cumberland counties) or densely populated counties (Union) as they did in 1987. Of these counties only Cumberland experienced an increase in the total number of dwelling units planned from 1987 to 1988.

COUNTY PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY TYPE

County building permit activity is further detailed in Table 4 and Graph 2 which show the number of dwelling units authorized by type. As shown, the counties ranking highest in total planned construction tended to be the counties with the most single-family units authorized. However, Bergen and Burlington Counties, which ranked high in 1988 in both total and single-family units, authorized smaller-than-the-state average of

Table 2
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE: 1987 & 1988
NEW JERSEY

	1987		1988		Change: 1987 to 1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units Authorized	50,325	100.0	40,268	100.0	-10,057	-20.0
Single Family Units	35,873	71.3	27,684	68.8	-8,189	-22.8
2 to 4 Family Units	2,891	5.7	2,146	5.3	-745	-25.8
5 or More Family Units	11,528	22.9	10,438	25.9	-1,090	-9.5

Table 3
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY COUNTY: 1987 & 1988
NEW JERSEY

	1987		1988		Change: 1987 to 1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW JERSEY	50,325	100.0	40,268	100.0	-10,057	-20.0
Atlantic	3,333	6.6	2,737	6.8	-596	-17.9
Bergen	3,574	7.1	3,838	9.5	264	7.4
Burlington	3,944	7.8	3,169	7.9	-775	-19.7
Camden	2,579	5.1	1,987	4.9	-592	-23.0
Cape May	2,072	4.1	1,690	4.2	-382	-18.4
Cumberland	601	1.2	631	1.6	30	5.0
Essex	1,010	2.0	1,139	2.8	129	12.8
Gloucester	2,377	4.7	2,848	7.1	471	19.8
Hudson	1,802	3.6	1,134	2.8	-668	-37.1
Hunterdon	1,492	3.0	701	1.7	-791	-53.0
Mercer	1,742	3.5	1,303	3.2	-439	-25.2
Middlesex	3,914	7.8	3,745	9.3	-169	-4.3
Monmouth	4,247	8.4	2,635	6.5	-1,612	-38.0
Morris	2,463	4.9	1,600	4.0	-863	-35.0
Ocean	7,300	14.5	5,022	12.5	-2,278	-31.2
Passaic	1,229	2.4	1,112	2.8	-117	-9.5
Salem	271	0.5	241	0.6	-30	-11.1
Somerset	3,112	6.2	2,142	5.3	-970	-11.2
Sussex	1,532	3.0	1,368	3.4	-164	-10.7
Union	751	1.5	580	1.4	-171	-22.8
Warren	980	1.9	646	1.6	-334	-34.1

Table 4
DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY COUNTY: 1988
NEW JERSEY

		Type of Unit			
	Total	Single Family	Two Family	Three or Four Family	Five or More Family
NEW JERSEY	40,268	27,684	1,770	376	10,438
Atlantic	2,737	1,623	102	77	935
Bergen	3,838	1,429	248	41	2,120
Burlington	3,169	2,119	4	11	1,035
Camden	1,987	1,778	32	7	170
Cape May	1,690	871	590	44	185
Cumberland	631	595	36	0	0
Essex	1,139	414	32	56	637
Gloucester	2,838	2,372	34	0	442
Hudson	1,134	74	362	17	681
Hunterdon	701	610	0	8	83
Mercer	1,303	952	0	0	351
Middlesex	3,745	2,615	40	40	1,050
Monmouth	2,635	2,292	22	40	281
Morris	1,600	1,267	24	15	294
Ocean	5,022	3,843	30	12	1,137
Passaic	1,112	485	46	8	573
Salem	241	229	0	0	12
Somerset	2,142	1,994	64	0	84
Sussex	1,368	1,137	20	0	211
Union	580	347	84	0	149
Warren	646	638	0	0	8

69% in single-family dwellings planned. Approximately 37% of Bergen County's planned units were single-family while 67% of Burlington County's were single-family. On the other hand, in eight counties, 80% or more of all planned residential units in 1988 were single-family dwellings. These counties tended to be more suburban in nature than others, e.g. Salem (95.0%), Cumberland (94.3%), Camden (89.5%) and Gloucester (83.3%) in the Southwest; Monmouth (87.0%) and Hunterdon (87.0%) in the central part of the state; and the traditionally less densely settled areas in the north of Warren (99.0%) and Sussex (84.0%).

Two counties had fairly high proportions of two-, three-, and four-family units. Cape May had the highest proportion at 37%, followed by Hudson County at 33%. Following the pattern of the last three years, over half of the total 634 units of this type in Cape May County were authorized in Ocean City and about one-third were authorized in Sea Isle City. In Hudson County, nearly one-half of these units were planned in Jersey City.

Four counties – Bergen, Burlington, Middlesex and Ocean – authorized at least 1,000 five-or-more family units each in 1988. In these counties, the municipalities with the largest number of five-or-more family units ranked in the top 25 municipalities in the state in planned residential construction.

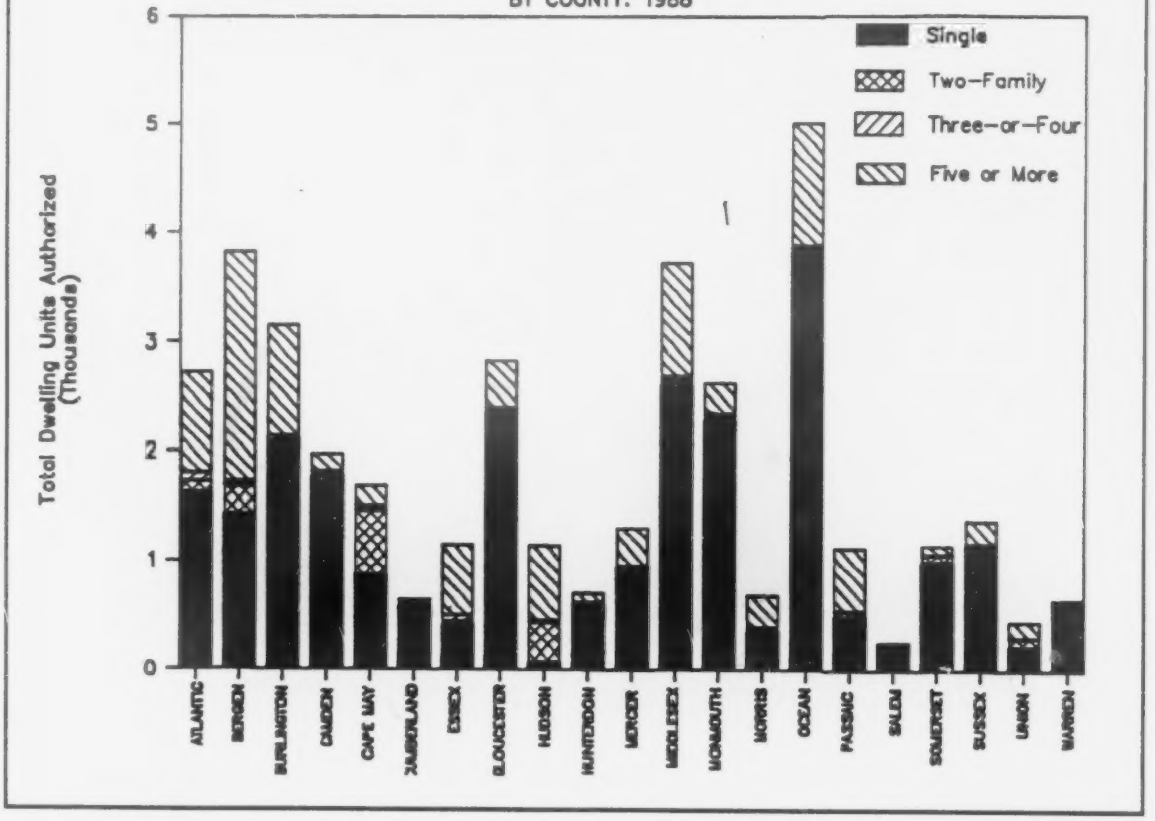
TOP MUNICIPALITIES

The top 25 municipalities in planned homebuilding in 1988 are listed in Table 5. Not surprisingly, 18 of these are in the six highest-ranking counties in planned homebuilding in the state. Six of the top 25 municipalities were in Ocean County,

GRAPH 2

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE

BY COUNTY: 1988



the highest ranking county in the state. No municipalities authorized in excess of 1,000 dwelling units, with Mahwah Township (Bergen) being the closest at 958. In 1987, four municipalities planned at least 1,000 units. Of the ten highest ranking municipalities in 1987, nine were in the top 25 in 1988. They were Washington, Lakewood, Berkeley, Mount Laurel, Jersey City, Galloway, Evesham, Dover and Mahwah. In 1988, only one municipality, Franklin Township (Somerset), planned over 600 single-family units. Hackensack City (Bergen) led the state in authorizations of five-or-more family units at 710.

CONCLUSION

Although New Jersey fared well economically in 1988, there was a slowdown in planned home-building compared with 1987. Among many other factors higher interest rates throughout the year contributed to this decline. However, 1988's total was still well above the decade's average. Time will tell whether or not the slowdown is a pause or indicative of demand at current prices being met.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Detailed data on 1988 building permit activity will be presented in a report, *New Jersey Building Permits 1988 Summary*, to be available in July, 1989. To receive a copy of this report and/or to be placed on the mailing list for monthly building permit data reports, write to: NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Table 5
DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY MUNICIPALITY: 1988
TOP 25 MUNICIPALITIES

				Type of Unit			
		County	Total	Single Family	Two Family	Three or Four Family	Five or More Family
1	Mahwah Twp.	(Bergen)	958	96	0	0	862
2	Washington Twp.	(Gloucester)	925	589	0	0	336
3	Manchester Twp.	(Ocean)	780	400	0	0	380
4	Hackensack City	(Bergen)	736	18	4	4	710
5	Galloway Twp.	(Atlantic)	718	369	8	0	341
6	Mount Laurel Twp.	(Burlington)	706	218	0	0	488
7	Evesham Twp.	(Burlington)	699	414	0	11	274
8	North Brunswick Twp.	(Middlesex)	689	303	4	0	382
9	Winslow Twp.	(Camden)	681	543	0	0	138
10	Franklin Twp.	(Somerset)	645	637	8	0	0
11	Edgewater Borough	(Bergen)	626	522	2	0	102
12	Dover Twp.	(Ocean)	579	483	4	0	92
13	Berkeley Twp.	(Ocean)	578	474	0	0	104
14	Jackson Twp.	(Ocean)	568	483	0	0	85
15	Brigantine City	(Atlantic)	551	122	88	74	267
16	South Brunswick Twp.	(Middlesex)	515	503	0	0	12
17	Brick Twp.	(Ocean)	507	507	0	0	0
18	New Brunwsick City	(Middlesex)	507	247	0	0	260
19	Lakewood Twp.	(Ocean)	492	171	20	8	293
20	Hamilton Twp.	(Atlantic)	487	487	0	0	0
21	Monroe Twp.	(Middlesex)	433	377	16	40	0
22	Lower Twp.	(Cape May)	395	226	6	4	159
23	Jersey City	(Hudson)	392	38	142	8	204
24	Paterson City	(Passaic)	386	23	20	0	343
25	Voorhees Twp.	(Camden)	376	338	2	4	32

THE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS IN NEW JERSEY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CLAIMANTS

by
Jean L. Behrens
Program Analysis and Evaluation

The number of weeks of benefits received by Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants is a fundamental dimension of the UI system. Information on the duration of benefit receipt can aid policymakers in planning programs, such as employment and training services, to assist unemployed workers. In addition, average benefit duration is a major determinant of the amount of benefits paid out of the UI trust fund.

To increase knowledge in this area, a study was undertaken based on a random sample of 5,053 UI recipients who received their first benefit payments from December 1985 to November 1986. Elements of the study included the presentation of data on a variety of demographic, economic and UI program characteristics of claimants; a description of the distribution of claimants by benefit duration; and an analysis relating the duration of benefits and benefit exhaustions to claimant characteristics. The principal results of the study are summarized in this article.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CLAIMANTS[1]

Table 1 presents summary data on a variety of characteristics of the UI recipients studied. Fifty-six percent were male, while 44% of claimants were female. Almost two-thirds of recipients were white, while nearly equal percentages of the remainder were black and Hispanic (about 17% each). The mean age of recipients was 37.5 years, with women being older by an average of 2.5 years. Claimants had an average of 12 years of education.

On average, recipients had worked about 40 weeks in their base years (a 52-week period preceding the filing of their UI claims) and earned an average of $336 per week. Average earnings for the year were $13,588. Women's annual and weekly wages were substantially below those earned by men.

About one-third of claimants (35%) had worked in manufacturing industries before becoming unemployed. Eighteen percent had worked in service industries, 13% were in construction and 12% in retail trade. Compared with the distribution of employed workers, the proportions of UI recipients were higher in manufacturing and construction, and lower in services, in retail trade and in finance, insurance and real estate.

The UI program characteristics in Table 1 show that, on average, claimants qualified for a maximum of about 24 weeks of UI benefits. The average weekly benefit amount received by claimants was $152 for all claimants, $170 for men and $128 for women, reflecting differences in weekly base period earnings between men and women.

[1]The characteristics of unemployment insurance (UI) recipients presented in this study differ somewhat from those reported in *Unemployment Insurance Developments in New Jersey* and in *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, pg. S-34. The sample for this study is a sample of all UI recipients who began receiving UI benefits at some time during the one-year period beginning December 1985. The regularly published data are based on a sample of claimants who have filed for benefits during a given week of each month. Claimants with higher durations will have a higher representation in the regularly published data than in this study, since they will be more likely to be collecting benefits in any given week.

THE DURATION OF BENEFITS

Claimants, on average, received 15.0 weeks of UI benefits while 35.1% exhausted their benefits (i.e., received the maximum benefits to which they were entitled). When the distribution of claimants by the number of weeks of benefits collected was examined (see Table 2), it was found that the highest percentage of claimants at any single duration level was the 17% who collected exactly 26 weeks of benefits (the statutory maximum). Six percent collected just one week of benefits. Between the first and 26th week, recipients were spread quite evenly (about 2% - 4% each) over duration levels.[2] A small percentage of claimants (3.7%) collected more than 26 weeks of benefits, because they had received partial payments, due to part-time earnings, which allowed them to stretch out their benefit durations.

The study also examined the distribution of UI payments by when claimants actually received the payments during their benefit years. It was found that a high percentage of claimants (48%) had at least one gap in their benefit receipt. Thirty-four percent of claimants received at least one UI payment during the second half of the benefit year (i.e., after the 26th week from the date of filing). However, the total number of payments received in the second half of the year accounted for only 13% of all UI payments.

CHARACTERISTICS AFFECTING BENEFIT DURATION AND EXHAUSTIONS

The analysis of the relationship between benefit duration and exhaustions and claimant characteristics combined simple cross-tabulations and statistical regression analysis (which permitted testing the effect of each characteristic on duration while holding other characteristics constant). The analysis revealed no significant differences in either duration or benefit exhaustions between men and women. (The difference in exhaustions seen in Table 1 became smaller and insignificant when other factors were controlled for in the regression analysis.) Racial/ethnic background had a strong effect on both duration and exhaustions. Blacks, on average, collected 2.7 more weeks of benefits than did whites and had an average exhaustion rate 17 percentage points higher than whites. Duration and exhaustions for Hispanics were in between those for blacks and whites.

For men, there appeared to be no effect of age on either duration or exhaustions. However, for women it was found that both tended to be relatively high for claimants in the 25-34 and 55-64 year age groups and low for those between 45 and 54 years or 65 and over. Although there was no significant effect of education on UI duration, exhaustion rates declined with increases in educational attainment.

Increases in the potential weeks of UI benefits had the expected effect of increasing actual duration of benefits, but reducing the probability of exhausting benefits. The effects of the claimant's weekly wage and the weekly benefit rate (WBR) were difficult to measure because of the statutory relationship between them. Generally, an increase in the average weekly wage, without a change in the WBR (e.g., after the maximum WBR is reached), reduces the replacement rate (the extent to which UI benefits replace lost wages). This increases the incentive to find a job, thereby tending to reduce both the duration of benefits and the probability of exhausting benefits. Similarly, an increase in the WBR, at a given weekly wage, raises the replacement rate, and thus tends to increase duration and exhaustions. Although, because of the benefit formula, the ratio of the WBR to the weekly wage is almost constant for WBRs below the maximum WBR, it was possible in the regression analysis to derive estimates of the separate effects of these variables using the data on variations in weekly wages above the maximum WBR. Although these estimates should be viewed with caution, they showed the expected effects, with increases in the WBR associated with higher levels of duration and exhaustions, and increases in the weekly wage reducing duration and exhaustions. Among industrial groups, the highest levels of duration and exhaustions occurred for claimants who had worked in finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale trade; transportation, communications and utilities; and in personal and social services. The lowest duration and exhaustion rates occurred in apparel and construction, both seasonal industries in which layoffs are typically of short duration. A surprising result was the low or average duration and exhaustions in manufacturing in-

[2]The low percentage of claimants (1.7%) receiving three weeks of benefits is due to the one-week waiting period. The first week of the benefit year (or "waiting week") is payable only if the claimant remains unemployed for four consecutive weeks. Hence, most claimants who receive a third UI payment also receive a fourth payment, for the waiting week.

dustries, given concern about declines in this sector. It appears that frequent temporary layoffs offset the effect on duration of permanent layoffs and plant closings.

It was found that even the many characteristics examined in the study explained only a small proportion of individual variations in duration and exhaustions. Thus, while the results provide a good deal of information on what characteristics, on average, are associated with benefit duration, they do not provide an accurate way of predicting the duration or exhaustion probability of individual claimants.

A copy of the complete study may be obtained from: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Program Analysis and Evaluation, CN 057, Trenton, NJ 08625-0057, or by calling (609) 292-3403.

Table 1
Selected Characteristics Of Unemployment Insurance Recipients With First Payments From December 1985 To November 1986

	Total	Male	Female
Sample Size	5,053	2,851	2,201
Sex (Percent)	100.0	56.4	43.6
Race (Percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	64.3	65.0	63.4
Black	17.7	18.7	16.4
Hispanic	17.0	15.4	19.1
Other	1.0	0.9	1.1
Average Age (Years)	37.5	36.4	38.9
Average Years of Educational[1]	12.0	11.9	12.0
Average Base Weeks Worked in Base Year[2]	39.6	39.3	40.0
Average Weekly Wage	$ 336	$408	$ 244
Average Base Year Wages[3]	$13,588	$16,337	$10,025
Average Potential Weeks of UI Benefits	23.7	23.4	24.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 152	$ 170	$ 128
Average Total Benefits Paid	$ 2,315	$ 2,568	$ 1,988
Average Weeks of Benefits Paid	15.0	15.0	15.0
Percent Exhausting Benefits	35.1	37.2	32.4

[1] Available only for recipients who filed their claims after July 1, 1986. Total sample size is 1,193.

[2] Prior to July 6, 1986, the base year was defined as the first 52 of the 53 calendar weeks preceding the filing of the claim. Since July 6, 1986 it has been defined as the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters. A base week is a calendar week during the base year in which the claimant earned at least 20% of the statewide average weekly wage (or $76 for 1986).

[3] The claimant's base wages are the total wages earned during all base weeks in the base year.

Table 2
Distribution Of Unemployment Insurance Recipients By Number Of Weeks Of Benefits Paid

Number of Weeks Paid	Distribution By Number of Weeks of UI Benefits Paid		
	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	292	5.8	5.8
2	208	4.1	9.9
3	86	1.7	11.6
4	175	3.5	15.1
5	178	3.5	18.6
6	162	3.2	21.8
7	161	3.2	25.0
8	157	3.1	28.1
9	177	3.5	31.6
10	162	3.2	34.8
11	160	3.2	38.0
12	157	3.1	41.1
13	157	3.1	44.2
14	166	3.3	47.5
15	201	4.0	51.5
16	152	3.0	54.5
17	104	3.6	58.1
18	163	3.2	61.3
19	162	3.2	64.5
20	130	2.6	67.1
21	155	3.1	70.2
22	118	2.3	72.5
23	114	2.2	74.7
24	115	2.3	77.0
25	110	2.2	79.2
26	864	17.1	96.3
27	144	2.9	99.2
28	16	0.3	99.5
29	7	0.1	99.6
30	5	0.1	99.7
31 or More	15	0.3	100.0
Total	5,053	100.0	

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living—food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the U.S. City Average.

The N.Y. CPI is for the New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic Indicators, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of New Jersey Residential Building Permits, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	3,952
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

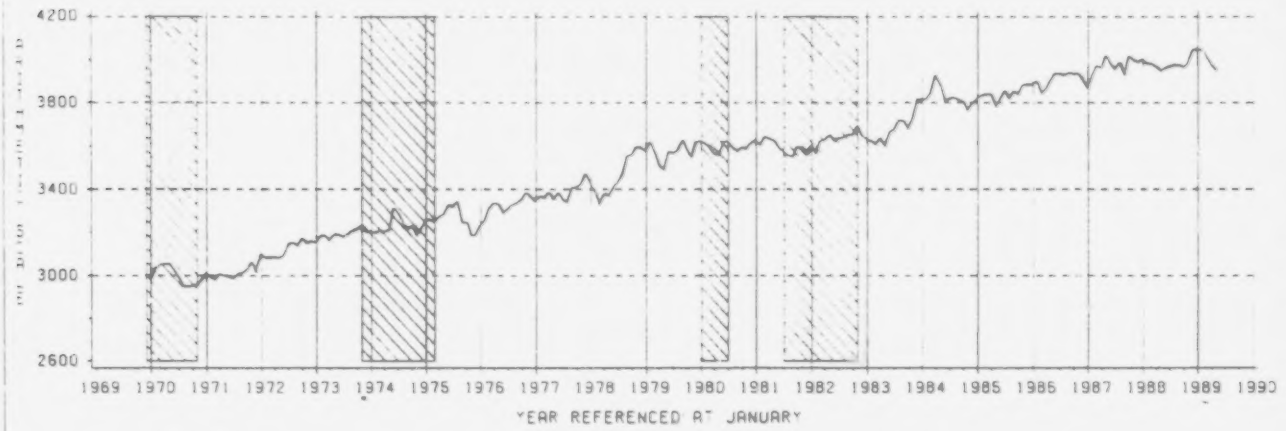
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	3,834
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

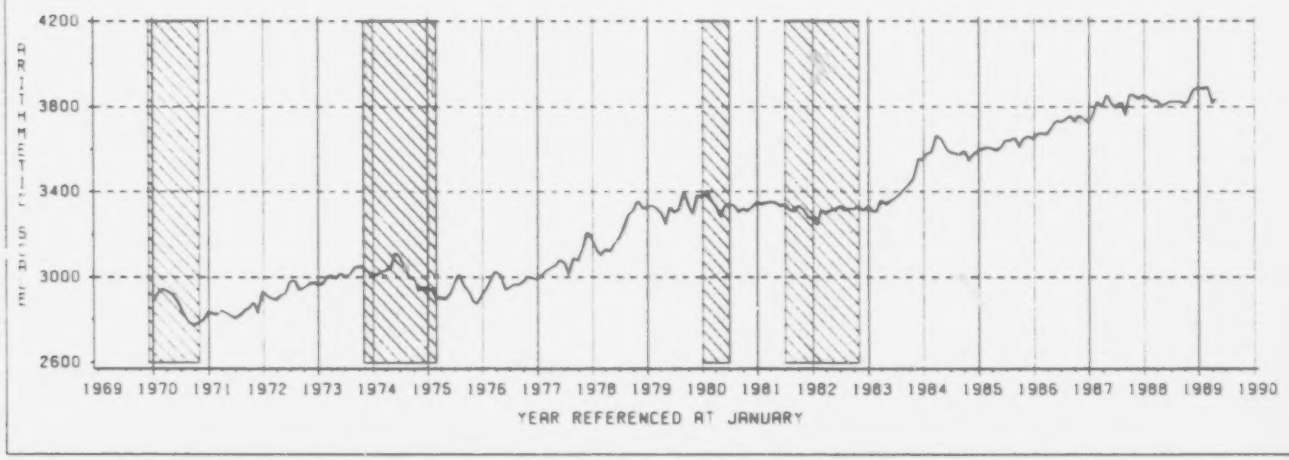
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161
May	205	166	147	118
Jun	201	167	147	
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2 RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3 UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

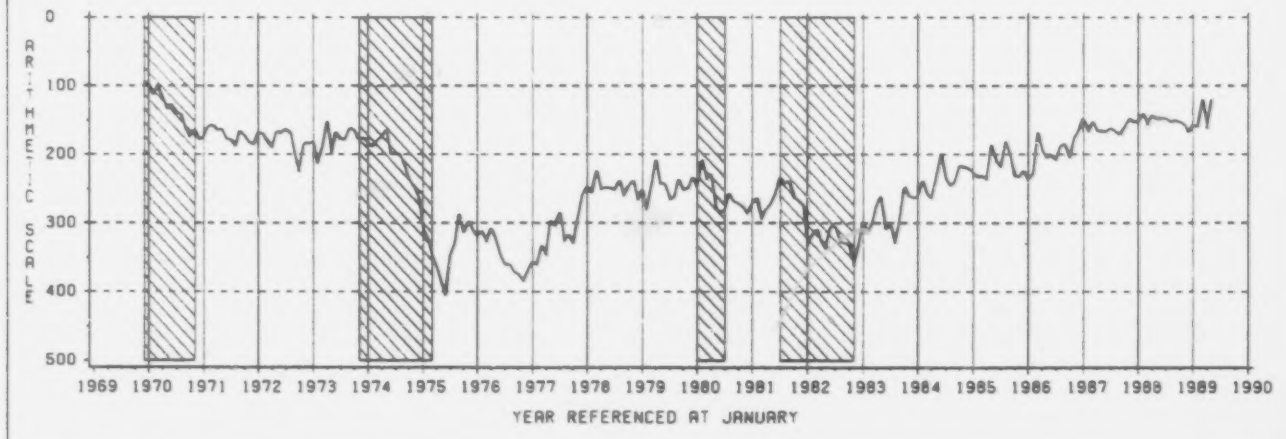


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	65.2
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

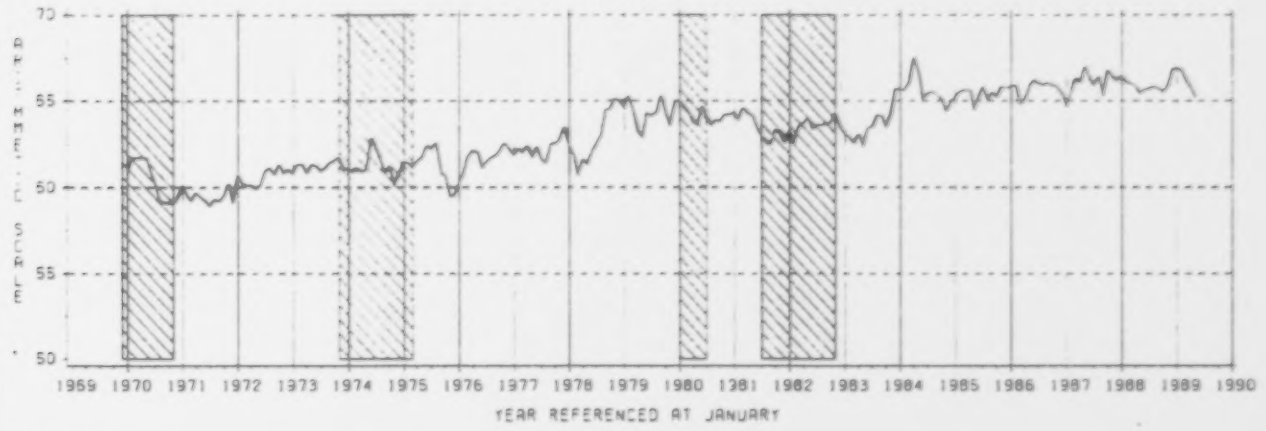
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	63.3
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

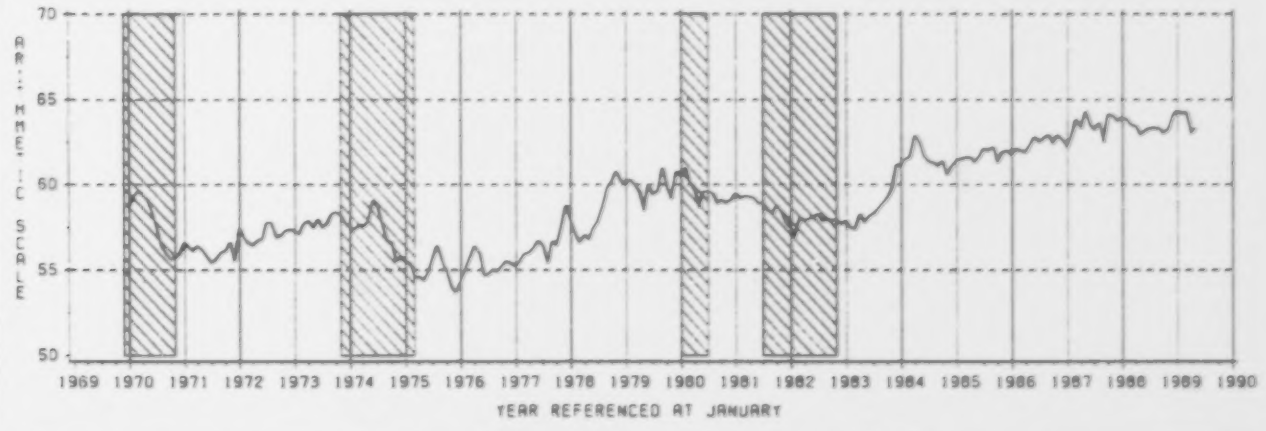
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.0
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5 EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

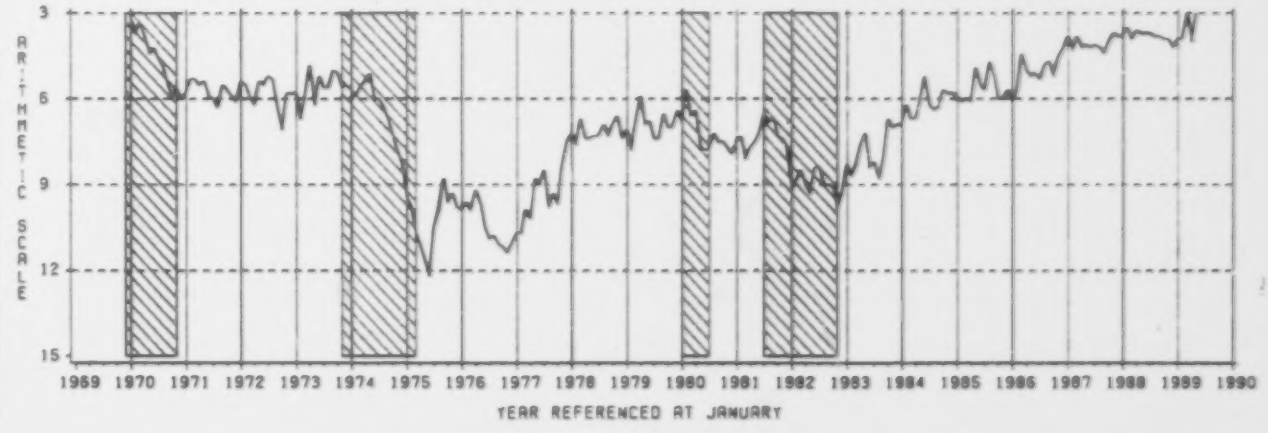


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6	3688.1
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3669.1R	3683.0R
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3	3683.8P	3678.7P
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	3509.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

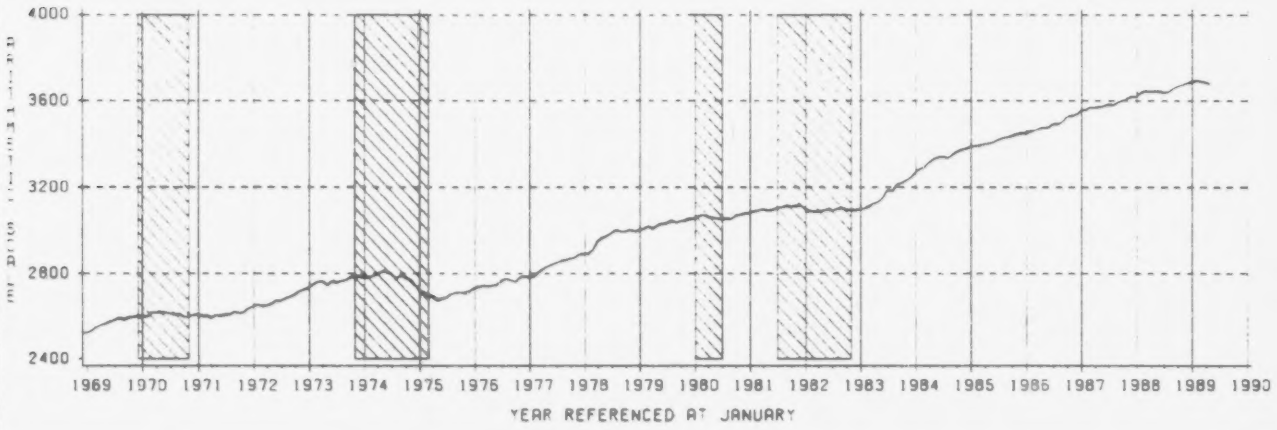
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0	3131.3
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3106.4R	3126.7R
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4	3123.2P	3121.3P
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

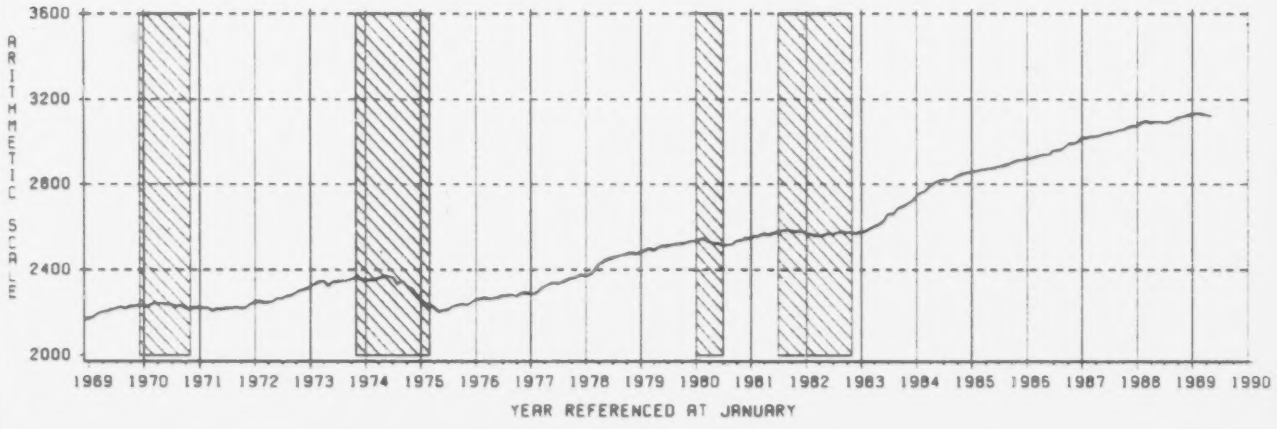
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6	556.8
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	562.7R	556.3R
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9	560.6P	557.4P
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

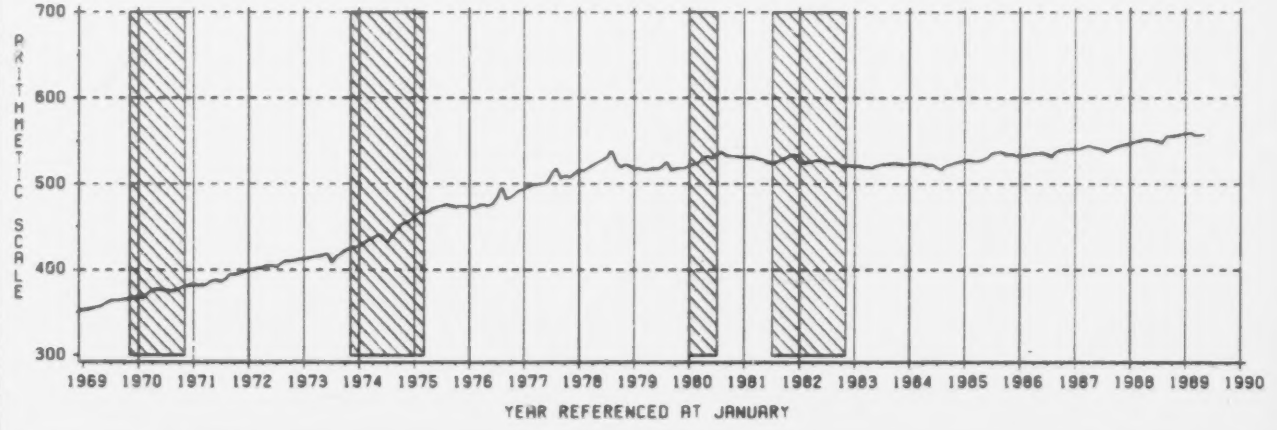


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1	662.1
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.1R	661.3R
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0	661.2P	661.3P
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

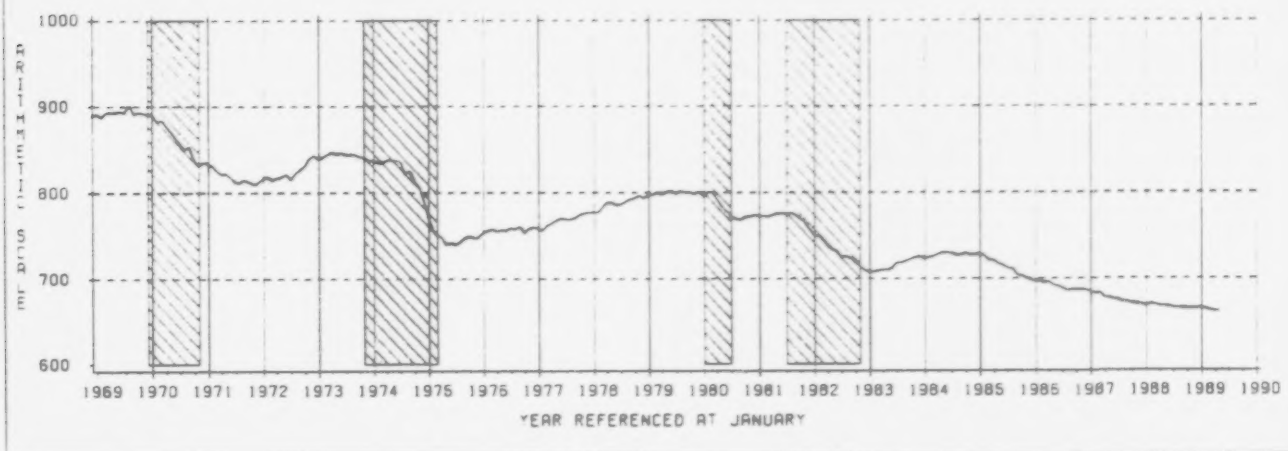
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8	180.0
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.6R	178.5R
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3	178.3P	176.4P
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	158.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

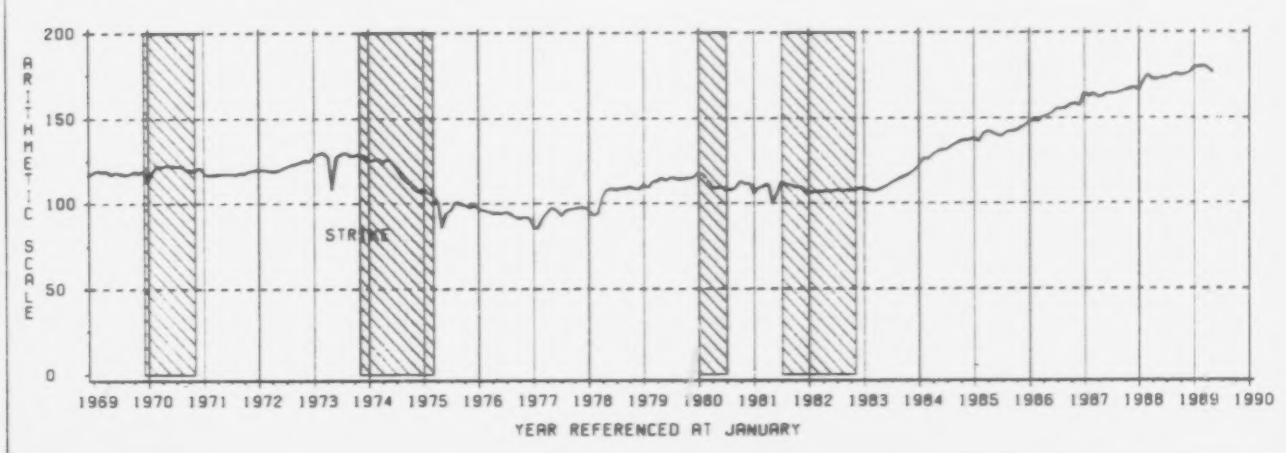
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7	2286.6
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2270.3R	2284.5R
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8	2281.2P	2281.1P
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

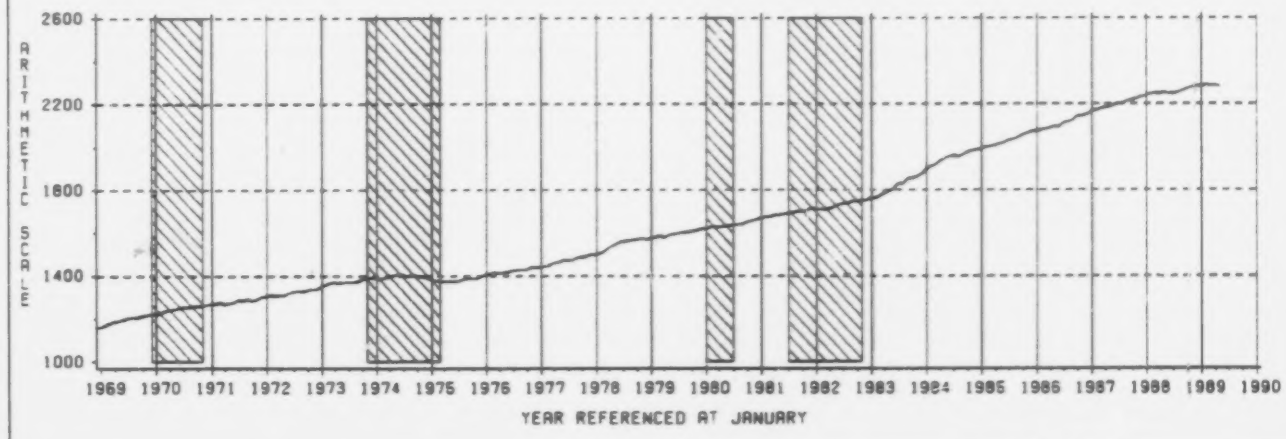


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4	420.0
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.7R	421.4R
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2	420.0P	420.8P
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

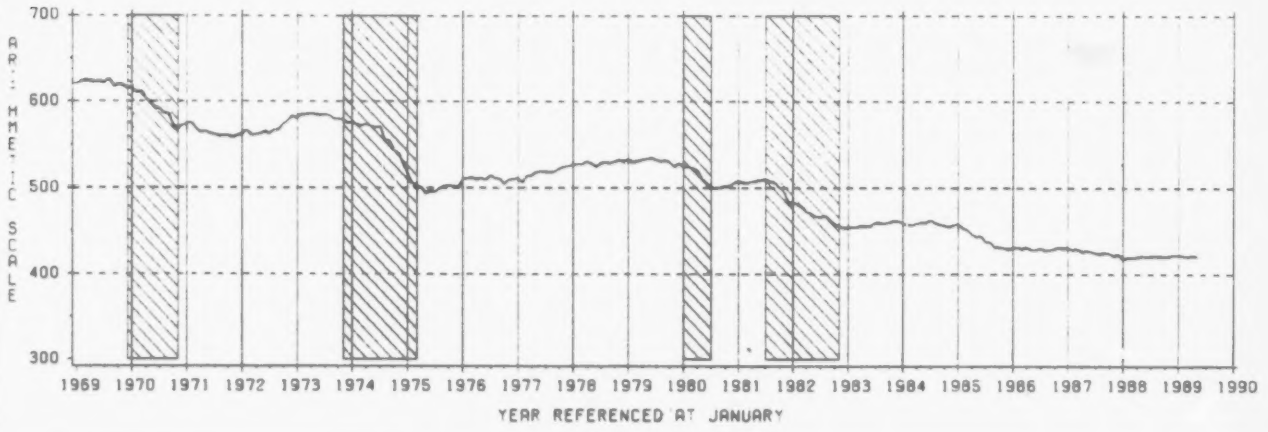
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9R	41.0R
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.9P	41.0P
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

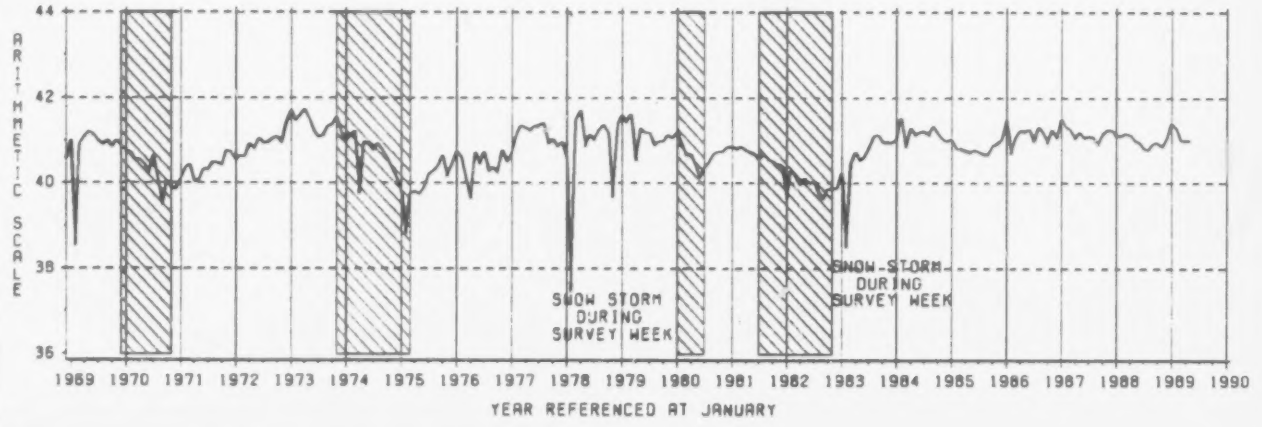
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320	17,220
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228	17,166R	17,277R
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212	17,178P	17,253P
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

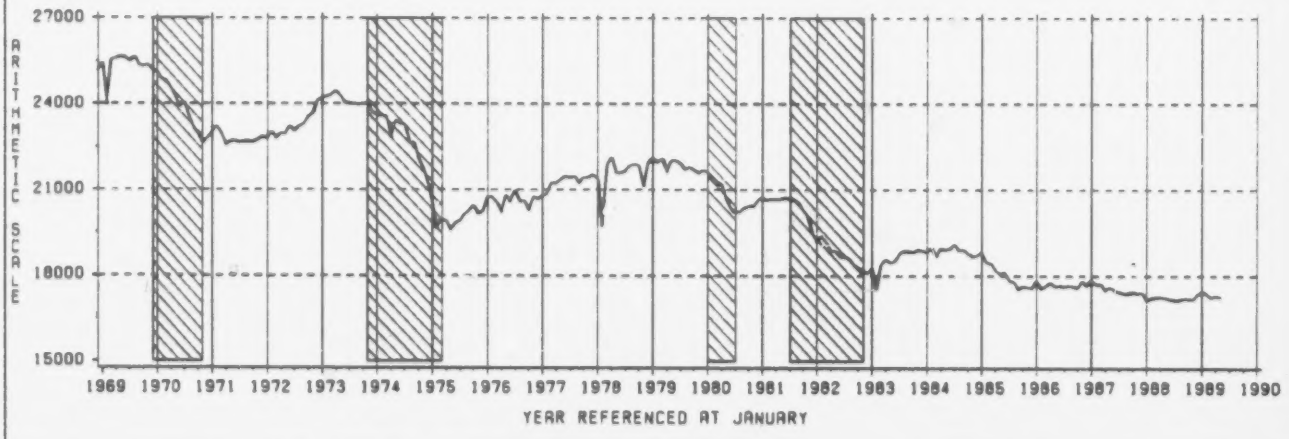


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.72R
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	461.35P
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

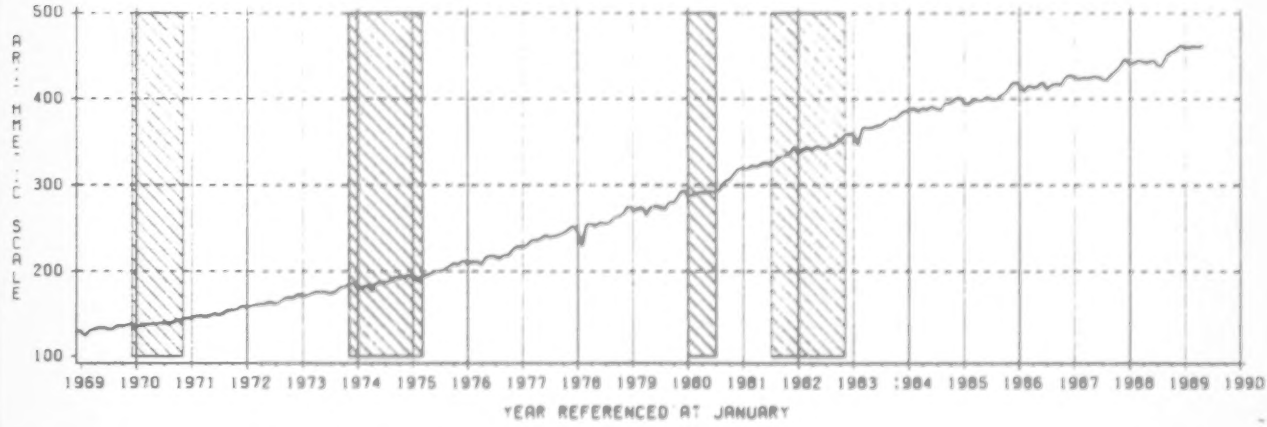
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

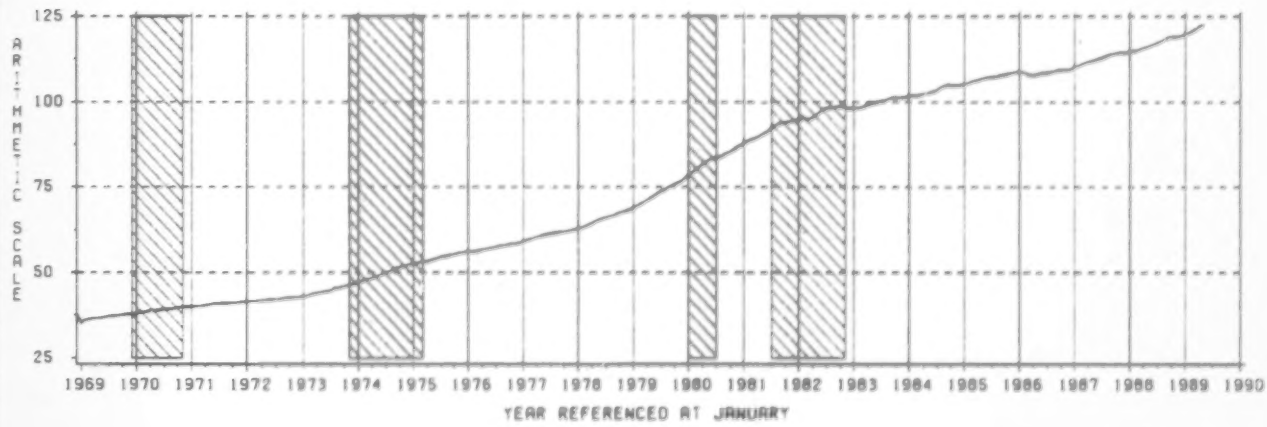
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25	304.49
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	282.02R	302.04R
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99	280.61P	300.64P
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

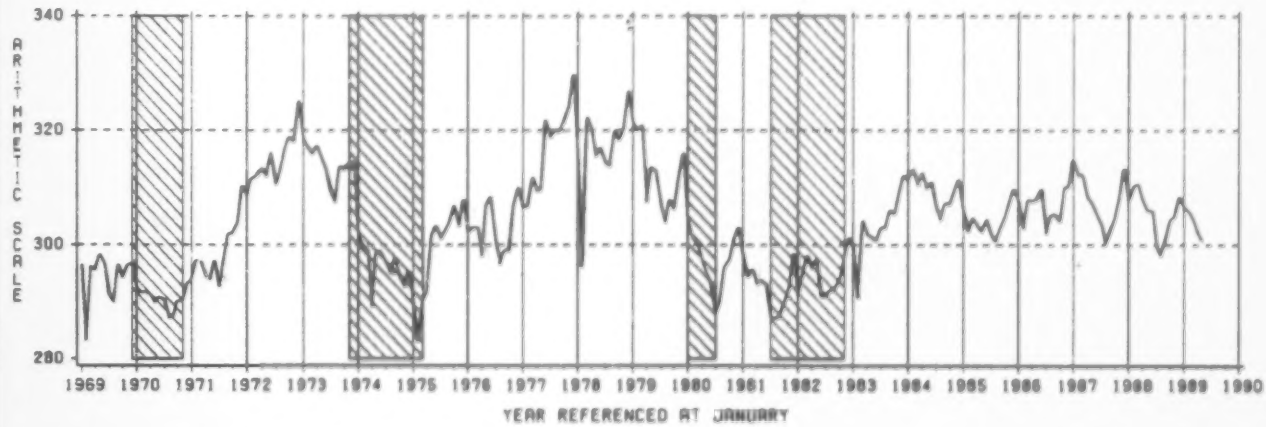


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,8[illegible]	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,66[illegible]	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

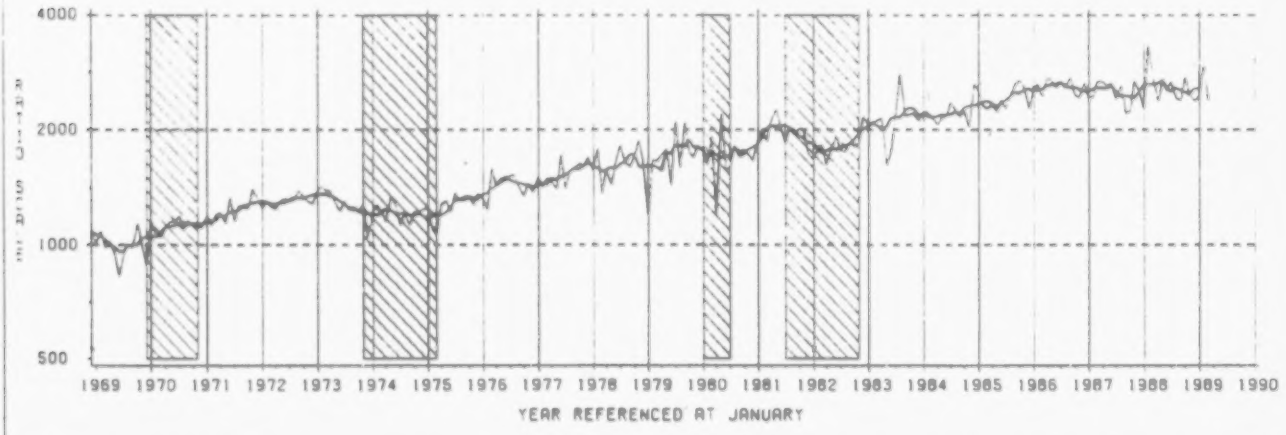
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

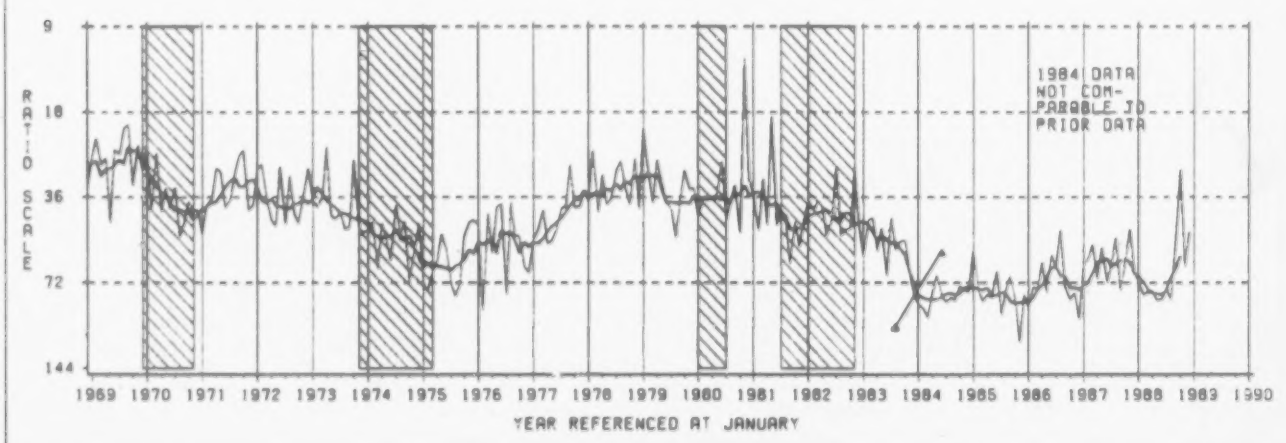
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296	1,304	1,308
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

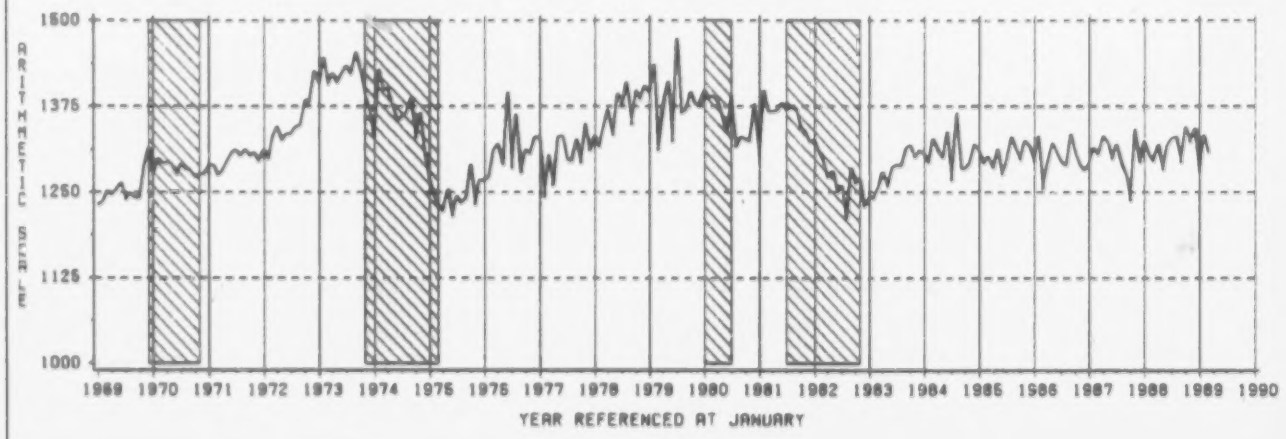


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9	618.5	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	955.5R	840.2R	675.8	594.2
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	860.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

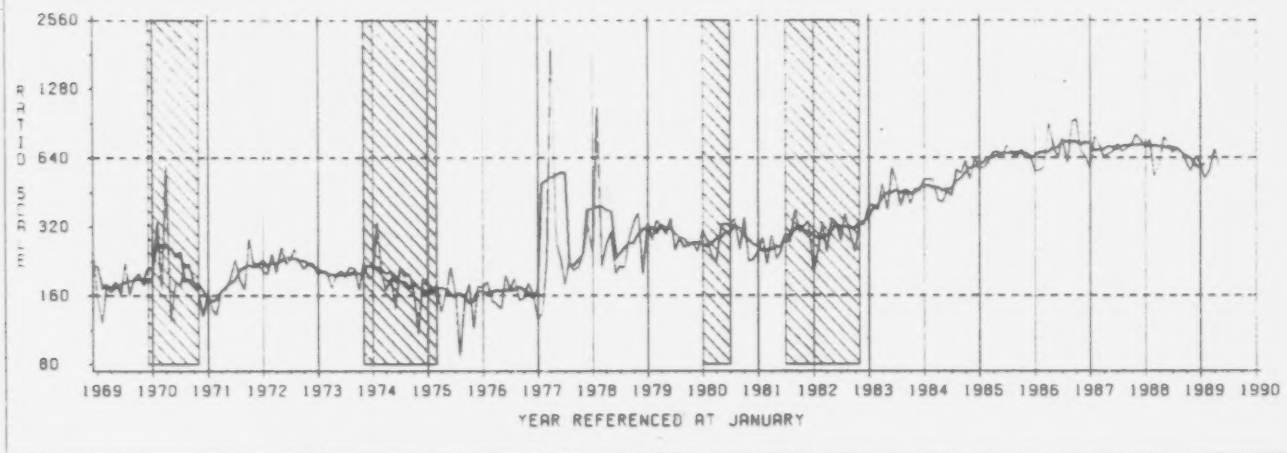
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0	342.5	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	388.8R	341.5R	249.7	219.3
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

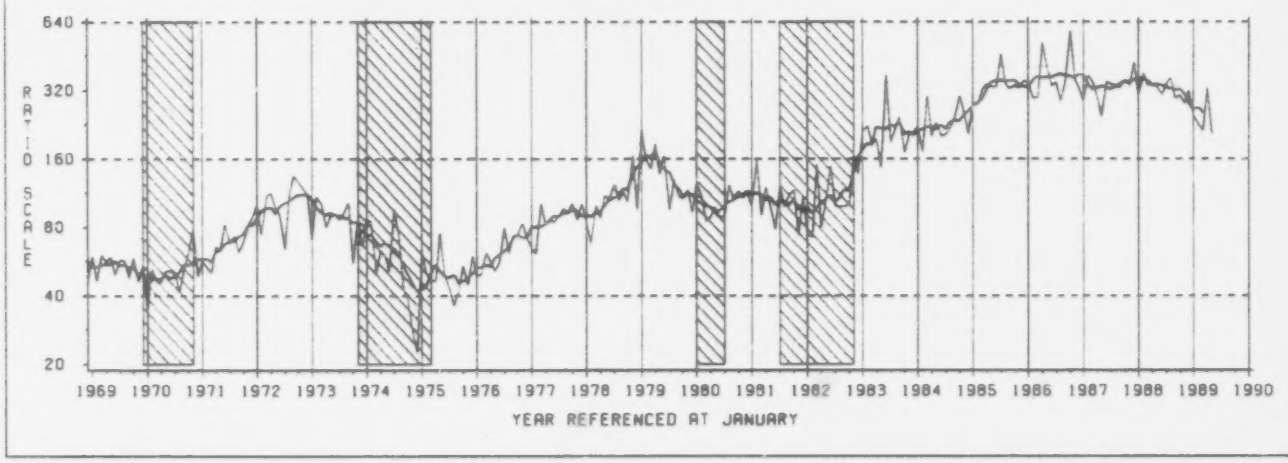
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8	186.8	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	230.0R	244.6R	313.8	333.6
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22 TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

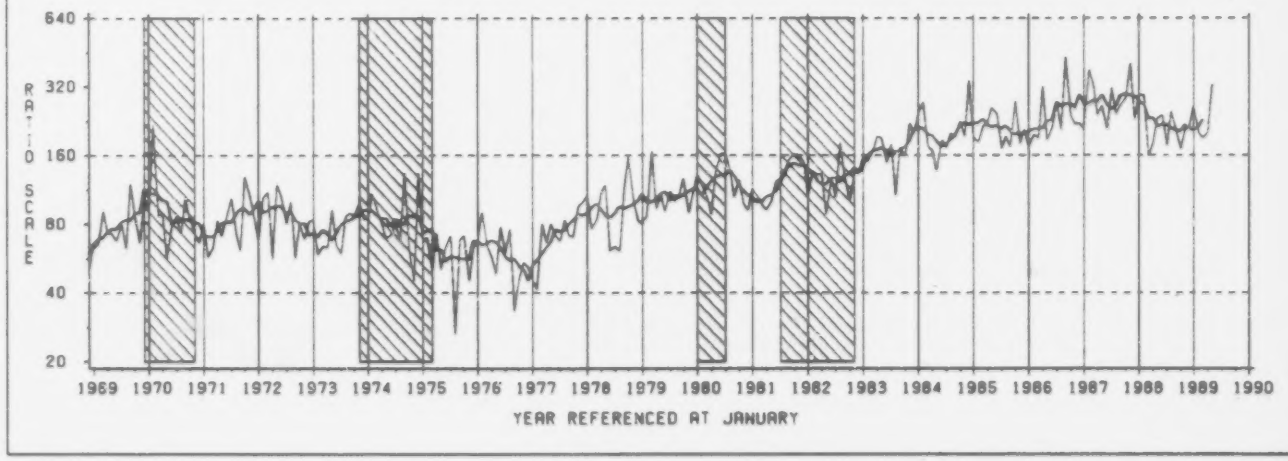


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865	2,904	2,888
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

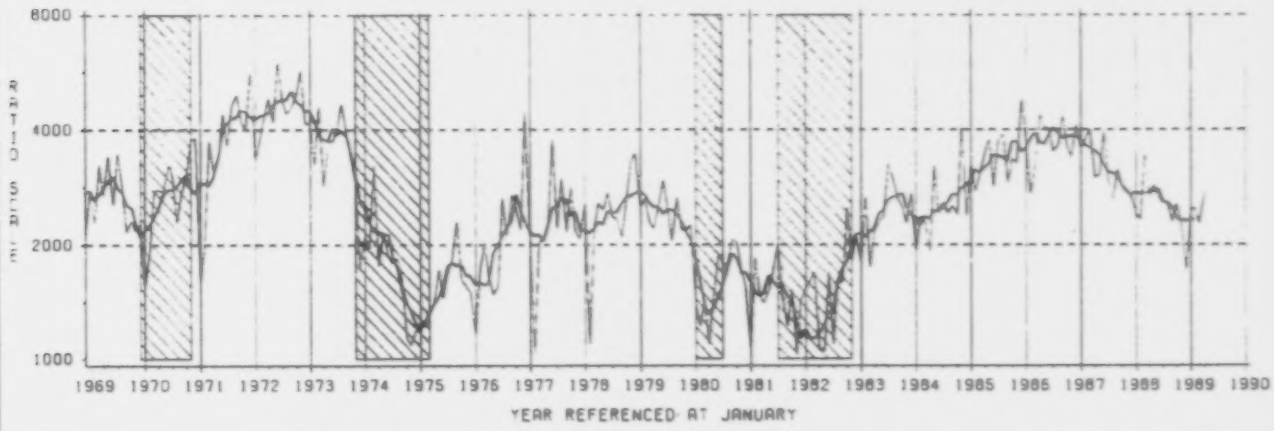
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033	1,703	1,690
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

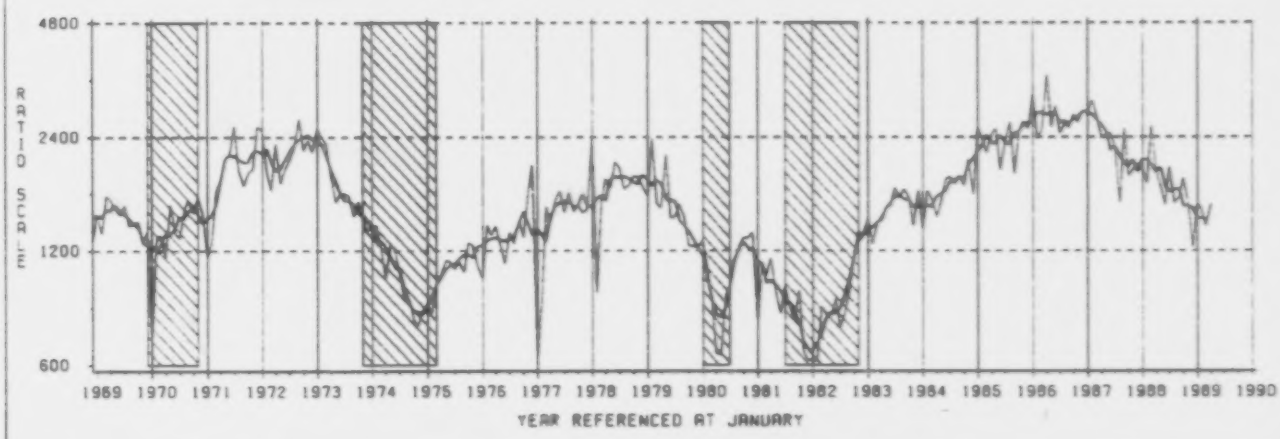
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	1,073
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25 TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

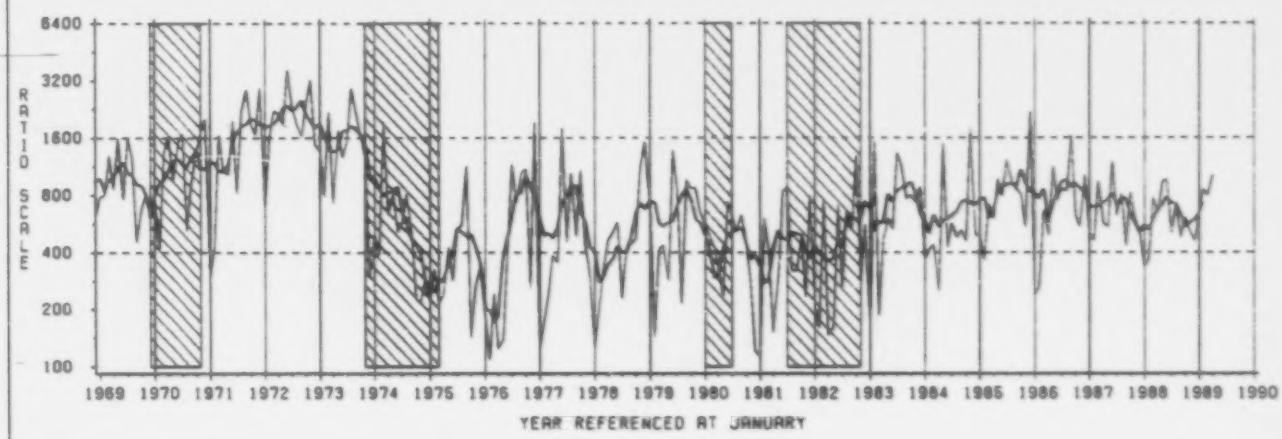


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,884R	5,039R
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817	4,826	5,040
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880		
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

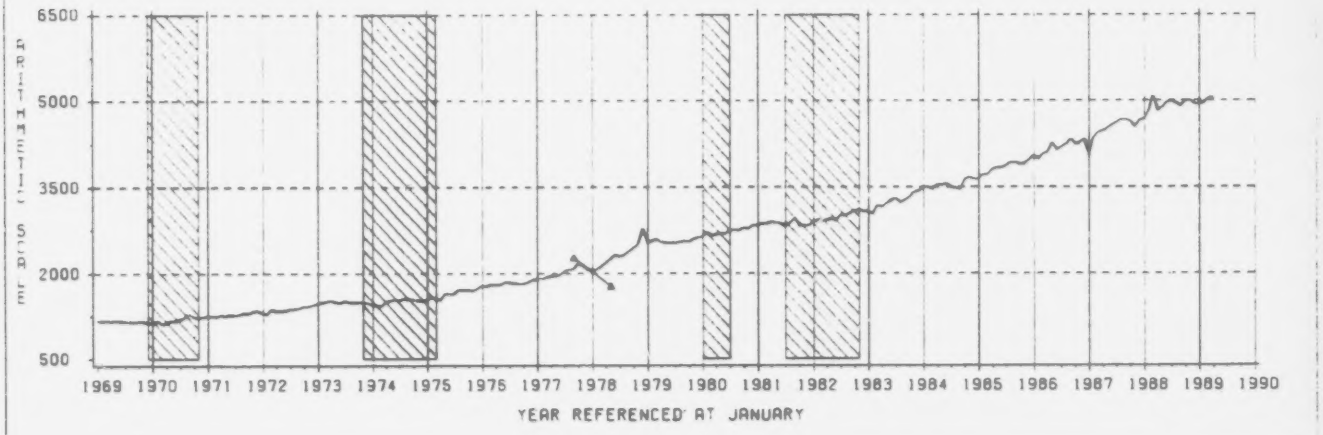
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,367R
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	4,322
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

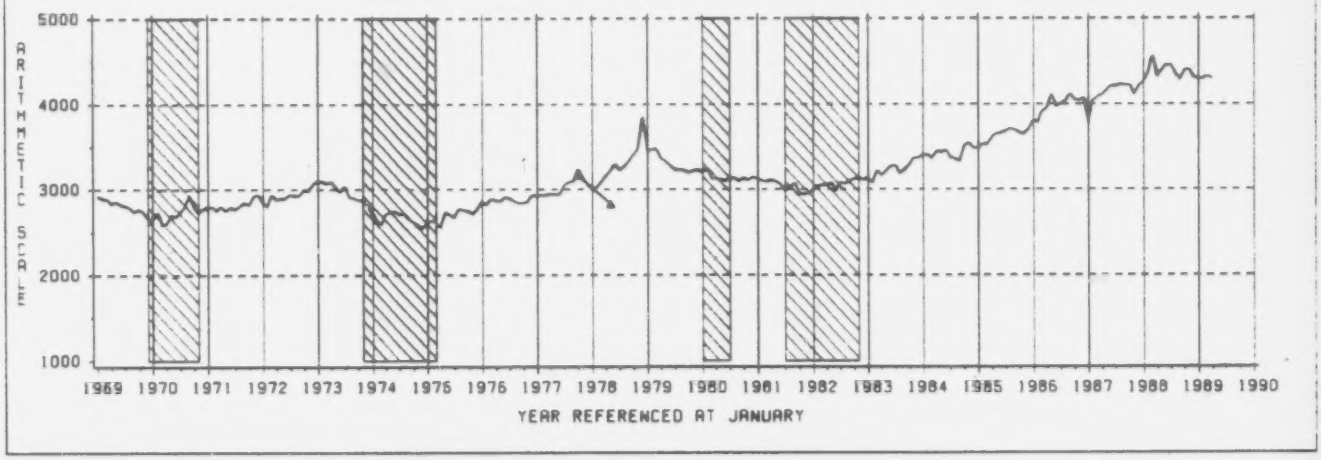
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860	37,283	40,832
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,389	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

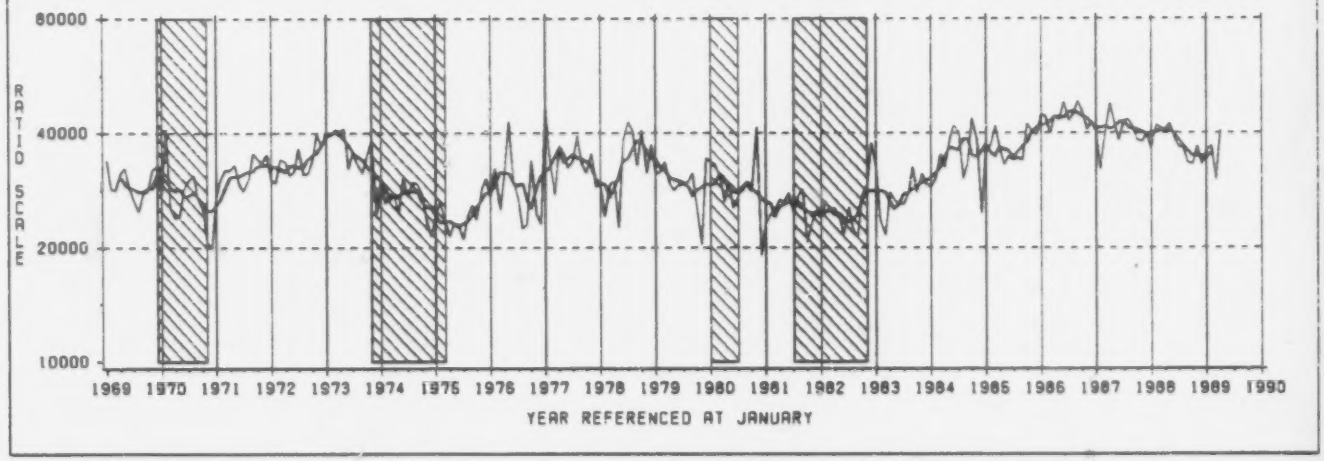


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.	WA Adj.	IUR Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1	81.7	2.3
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

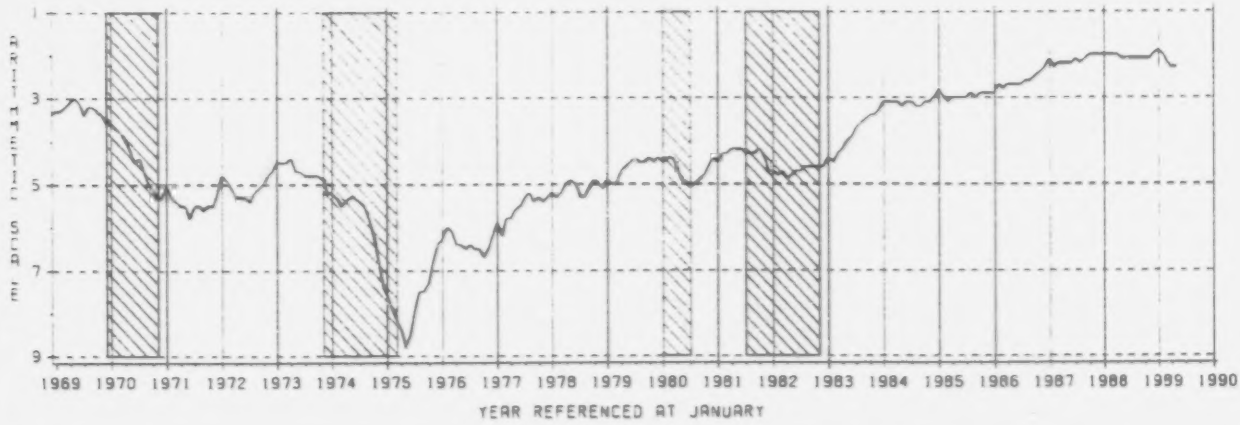
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069	7,410	9,337
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

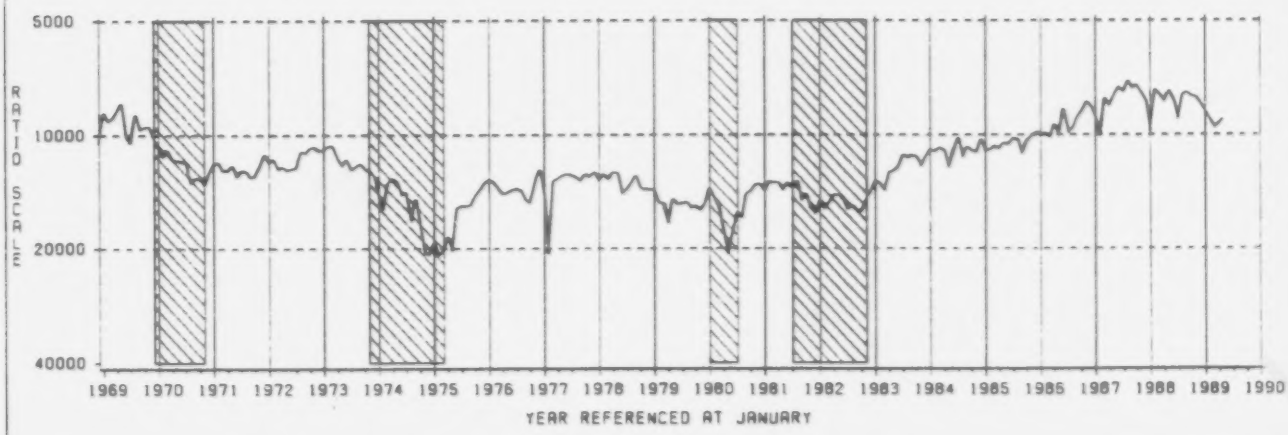
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,060	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548	7,982	7,388
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

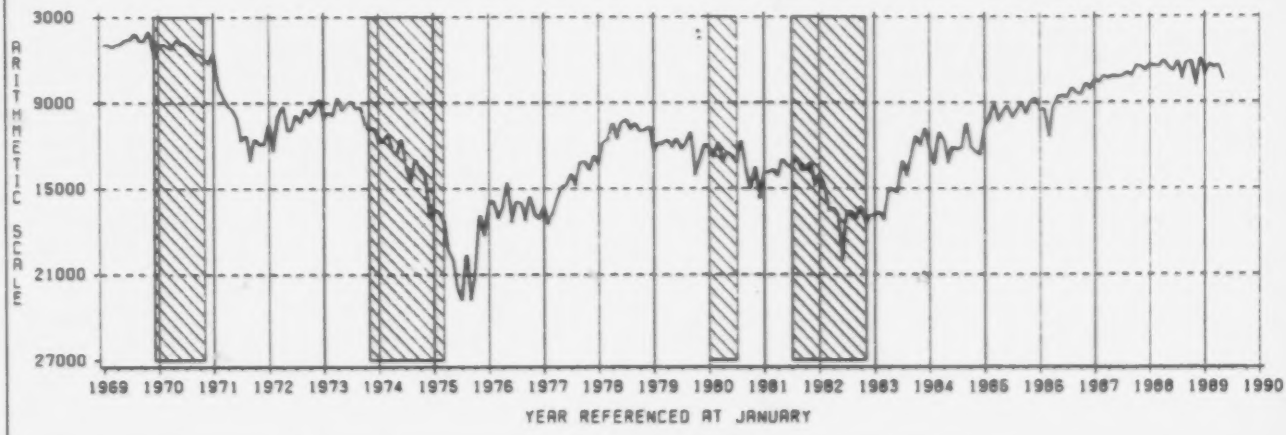


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

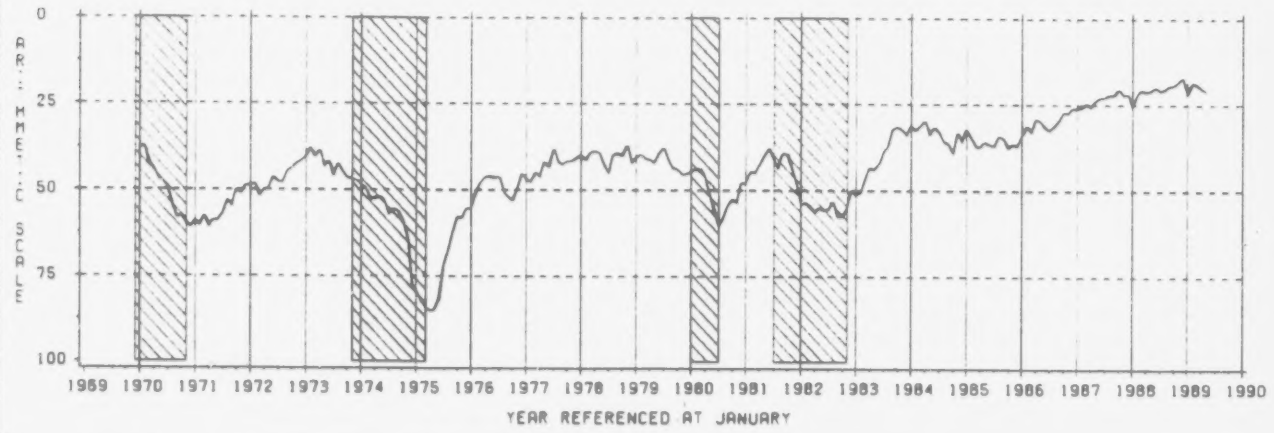
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.8	11.8
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

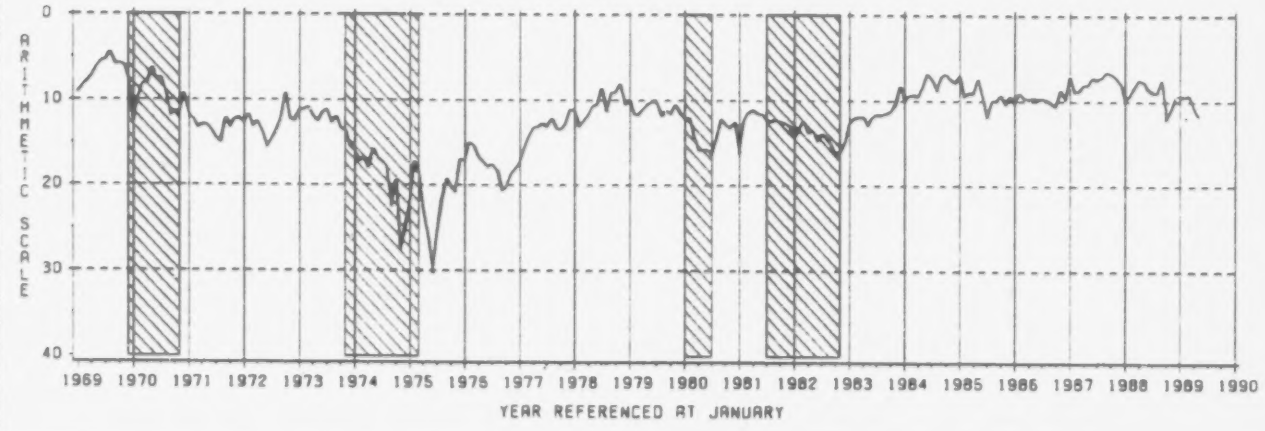
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	36.4	33.8	37.0	39.8	43.5
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

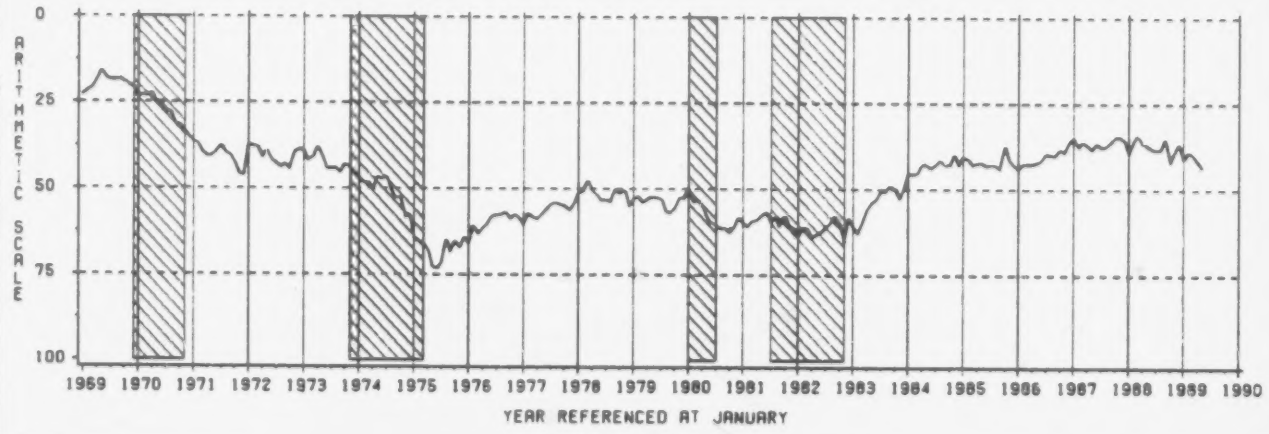
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3645.3	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3683.0	3678.7
PRIVATE SECTOR	3093.4	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3126.7	3121.3
GOODS PRODUCING	841.6	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.2	840.2
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2251.8	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2284.5	2281.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	551.9	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.3	557.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3649.4	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3669.1	3683.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	843.3	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.1	842.0
MINING	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	174.2	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.6	178.3
MANUFACTURING	666.8	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.1	661.2
DURABLE GOODS	307.0	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4	301.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.8
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.5
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.5	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.2	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.8
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.5
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	53.2	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.9
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	81.6	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.0	78.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	21.0	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.0	20.8
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	359.8	363.1	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.7	360.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.5	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7	47.4
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.5
BEVERAGES	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.6
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	39.2	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.1	38.7
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	16.7
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.9	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.4
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.8	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.5
NEWSPAPERS	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	118.3	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.8
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
DRUGS	44.4	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	46.0
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.6	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.8
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.7	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.0
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.6	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	27.9
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2806.1	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2833.0	2841.8
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2251.0	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2234.5	2224.1	2247.7	2270.3	2281.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN.,													
ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	242.8	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	243.1	242.9
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	143.2	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	145.0	145.0
COMMUNICATIONS	65.5	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.0
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	868.1	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.6	873.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.6	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	275.8	275.5
RETAIL TRADE	597.5	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.8	597.8
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.9	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	76.9	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.2	72.0
FOOD STORES	108.5	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8	109.8
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	60.2	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	54.3	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.8	54.5
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	160.0	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.1	160.0
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	234.0	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7	240.6
BANKING	55.0	56.2	56.4	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.1	56.9
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	86.4	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2	88.2
SERVICES	906.1	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	920.9	924.4
LEGAL SERVICES	31.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.8	33.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52.5	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.4	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8
MISC. SERVICES	45.9	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6	46.1
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	67.8	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.1
CASINOS	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.2	41.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0	38.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	262.4	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	269.0	267.8
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	229.1	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.6	236.9
HOSPITALS	116.6	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	555.1	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	562.7	560.6
FEDERAL	77.7	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	79.2
LOCAL	354.1	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	358.8	358.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	197.2	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.0
STATE*	123.3	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	125.0	122.6
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	77.3	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	88.2

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	442.13	444.85	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.72	461.35
DURABLE GOODS	444.64	447.79	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	459.79	461.73
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	368.02	350.84	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	351.92	356.64
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	364.11	373.86	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	367.80	356.64	364.94	364.88	359.41
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	460.46	462.09	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	481.62	484.21
GLASS & GLMR./PRESS,BLOWN	475.58	471.58	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	485.18	489.77
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	438.59	433.05	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.61	476.64
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	446.75	460.13	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	463.32	462.97
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	485.82	501.27	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77	499.58
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	500.35	495.11	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35	482.23
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	363.43	383.37	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45	495.56
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	423.04	447.03	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	442.62	448.10
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	453.11	455.52	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	458.49	463.20
METAL CANS	495.06	501.87	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	472.01	492.50
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	654.60	657.44	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	578.68	594.08
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	431.07	436.17	441.19	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23	459.10
METAL STAMPINGS	446.42	454.62	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	436.87	427.51
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	464.96	467.74	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.33	485.90
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	444.43	454.16	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	502.67	502.43
METALWORKING MACHINERY	520.65	519.78	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31	564.44
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	589.15	607.03	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	665.88	652.65
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	482.47	482.94	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	483.63	481.40
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	404.43	418.26	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	425.06	422.65
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	444.21	446.31	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	456.00	459.95
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	339.83	356.70	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	325.23	253.16
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	328.95	336.60	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	352.00	356.40
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	414.70	381.07	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	387.03	396.80
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	586.05	584.15	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	586.53	592.95
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	303.77	313.63	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.01	336.40
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	579.51	589.61	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.55	591.72
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	637.22	653.56	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659.87	663.14	669.82	643.22	629.22
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	424.92	419.83	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	447.02	451.52
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	339.16	351.54	344.08	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	363.12	361.49
NONDURABLE GOODS	439.55	442.95	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	460.72	461.62
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	450.17	452.76	451.82	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	476.99	480.59
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	451.93	452.93	414.53	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	502.21	501.23
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	414.47	412.17	431.50	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	418.40	428.49
BEVERAGES*	502.33	496.90	539.85	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38	590.52
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	384.01	405.07	357.01	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	401.72	411.24
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	262.80	269.01	258.84	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	274.85	267.22
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	218.82	230.64	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30	232.01
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	251.41	251.29	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.96	267.46	270.02	283.71	273.47
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	288.22	280.72	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21	300.30
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	439.11	449.43	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	466.65	457.55
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	427.04	439.69	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16	452.77
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	449.92	453.83	458.97	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	480.96	483.27
NEWSPAPERS	425.75	429.34	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	432.29	437.20
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	475.50	481.34	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.40	530.27
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	533.18	528.55	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	547.87	554.51
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	546.11	570.26	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	592.41	627.34
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	573.92	563.50	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	621.53	645.12
DRUGS	566.89	563.04	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	597.82	601.64
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	343.76	342.23	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	379.10	383.90
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	608.84	606.06	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	589.68	572.76
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	682.23	675.18	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	642.54	657.08
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	801.92	793.86	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	819.48	814.96
PETROLEUM REFINING	876.43	860.33	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	882.45	877.50
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	365.33	370.44	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.83	380.59
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	331.17	341.52	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	359.16	375.91
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	372.20	376.00	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71	380.89
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	264.65	269.79	252.99	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	272.12	282.21

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.9	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9
DURABLE GOODS	41.4	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	37.8	37.9
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.1	40.2	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	42.4	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.4
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	43.0	42.6	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.7
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	39.3	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1	40.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.5	44.5	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.8
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.9	45.2	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1	43.9
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	46.2	46.1	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.9
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	37.7	39.0	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3	39.9
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	43.3	45.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.8	44.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.1
METAL CANS	44.4	45.5	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.6	43.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	44.2	43.8	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.5
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.7
METAL STAMPINGS	40.4	40.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.5	38.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.7	41.8	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.4
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	39.4	41.1	47.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	43.0	43.5
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.9	43.9	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7	45.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	44.7	44.7	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.5	45.8
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.1	42.7	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.5
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.0	39.2	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.1
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	39.7	41.0	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.0	28.9
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	39.3	39.6	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	44.4	40.8	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	39.9	40.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.2
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	38.5	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	42.8	43.1	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.7
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1	40.7
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	41.7	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.3	40.5	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.4	40.6	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.3	42.0	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1	41.9
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	43.0	44.8	40.6	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8	44.2
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	39.7	39.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	40.0	40.5
BEVERAGES*	38.7	38.4	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0	42.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	44.6	44.4	42.3	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.7
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.5	36.7	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	35.3
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	36.9	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2	35.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	38.5	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	40.3	38.9
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	36.3	36.6	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.4
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	41.9	42.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.5	41.9
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	41.5	42.4	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.0	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.6	38.6
NEWSPAPERS	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7	32.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	39.2	38.6	39.8	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0	39.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	41.3	41.1	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.2
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	42.4	43.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4	45.1
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	42.2	42.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.3	44.8
DRUGS	41.5	40.8	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.1	38.7
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.2	45.5	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.0
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	44.1	43.9	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.8	44.8	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.2	45.2
PETROLEUM REFINING	45.6	45.4	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.0	45.0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.8	42.0	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	39.9	40.9	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.2	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	38.3	39.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.5

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.81	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.24	11.28
DURABLE GOODS	10.74	10.79	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.16	11.18
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	9.02	8.95	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.31	9.41
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.08	9.30	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.73	9.61
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.86	10.95	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44	11.42
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	11.06	11.07	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.16	11.19	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.55	11.74
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.27	10.34	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53	10.57
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.82	11.09	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31	11.38
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.83	10.74	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83	10.74
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.64	9.83	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17	12.42
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.77	9.89	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88	9.98
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.84	10.95	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.21	11.27
METAL CANS	11.15	11.03	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08	11.27
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	14.81	15.01	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.79	14.80	15.04
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.67	10.85	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42	11.28
METAL STAMPINGS	11.05	11.17	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06	10.99
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.15	11.19	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.51	11.46
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.28	11.05	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.69	11.55
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.86	11.84	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37	12.46
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.18	13.58	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.32	14.25
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.46	11.31	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.57	11.60
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.37	10.67	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.68	10.54
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.05	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.40	11.47
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.56	8.70	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.79	8.76
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.36	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.67	8.80
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.34	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.70	9.92
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.19	14.11	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.60	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70	14.75
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.89	7.94	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.38	8.41
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.54	13.68	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.22	14.19
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.10	15.27	15.34	15.42	15.46	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65	15.46
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.19	10.19	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.85	10.88
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.63	8.68	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.90	8.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.88	10.91	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.37
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.90	10.78	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.33	11.47
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.51	10.11	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	11.21	11.34
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.44	10.33	10.55	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.46	10.58
BEVERAGES*	12.98	12.94	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39	14.06
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.61	8.73	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.13	9.20
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.20	7.33	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.53	7.57
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	5.93	6.20	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50	6.61
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.53	6.46	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.04	7.03
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.94	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17	8.25
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.48	10.55	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.98	10.92
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.29	10.37	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90	10.91
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.84	12.07	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.46	12.52
NEWSPAPERS	13.10	13.17	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.22	13.37
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.13	12.47	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.31	13.29
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.91	12.86	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.17	13.14
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.88	12.99	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.65	13.91
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.60	13.29	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	14.03	14.40
DRUGS	13.66	13.80	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.20	14.09
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.47	9.48	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95	9.92
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.47	13.32	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.65	13.32
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.47	15.38	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.19	15.14
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.90	17.72	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	18.13	18.03
PETROLEUM REFINING	19.22	18.95	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.61	19.50
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.74	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.12	9.26
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.30	8.35	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.76	9.08
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.82	8.91	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.29
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.91	6.90	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.33

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,972	3,960	3,966	12.0	6.0
Total Employment	3,852	3,818	3,817	34.0	35.0
Total Unemployment	120	142	149	-22.0	-29.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	118	161	147	-43.0	-29.0
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.6	3.8	- 0.6	- 0.8
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.0	4.0	3.7	- 1.0	- 0.7

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	74.9	83.6	64.5	-8.7	10.4
Total Insured Unemployed	81.1	79.1	69.9	2.0	11.2
Male	47.8	47.1	38.3	0.7	9.5
Female	33.6	32.6	31.8	1.0	1.8
White, Not Hispanic	51.5	48.8	42.3	2.7	9.2
Black, Not Hispanic	16.3	17.1	14.8	-0.8	1.5
Hispanic	12.3	12.1	11.8	0.2	0.5
Other**	1.0	1.1	0.8	-0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	21.0	20.2	20.8	0.8	0.2
Durable Goods	8.0	7.9	8.5	0.1	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.2	12.3	0.8	0.7
Nonmanufacturing	60.3	58.2	48.6	2.1	11.7
Contract Construction	11.8	10.9	7.7	0.9	4.1
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.3	5.6	4.9	-0.3	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18.5	16.9	15.2	1.6	3.3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.6	3.5	3.2	0.1	0.4
Services	16.1	15.8	13.7	0.3	2.4
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.6	8.9	7.9	-0.3	0.7
25 Through 34	27.7	26.5	22.7	1.2	5.0
35 Through 44	18.2	18.7	16.9	-0.5	1.3
45 Through 54	12.8	12.6	11.4	0.2	1.4
55 Through 64	10.9	10.1	8.5	0.8	2.4
65 And Over	2.9	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.5
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	9.1	9.9	8.2	-0.8	0.9
3 to 4 Weeks	8.6	7.7	9.2	0.9	-0.6
5 Through 14 Weeks	38.9	39.2	34.1	-0.3	4.8
15 Weeks And Over	23.6	22.2	18.4	1.4	5.2

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Apr[1]	Mar[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,904	2,293	9,162	10,064	- 9.0
Private Units	2,904	2,293	9,060	10,064	-10.0
Single Family	1,730	1,380	5,144	7,257	-29.1
Two-Family	74	96	404	540	-25.2
Three-or-Four Family	27	16	74	79	- 6.3
Five or More Family	1,073	801	3,438	2,188	57.1
Public Units	0	0	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$283,694	$235,000	$866,060	$919,261	- 5.8
New Buildings	$215,527	$170,466	$653,166	$706,960	- 7.6
Additions and Alterations	$68,167	$64,534	$212,894	$212,296	0.3

[1] Based on reports received from 460 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 470 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±59	1.5%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

DATE	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9,7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,610	3,952.0	117,215	3,834.0	6,395	118.0	5.2	3.0
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

	INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2	Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3	Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4	Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5	Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6	Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7	Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8	Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9	Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10	Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11	Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12	Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13	Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14	Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15	Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16	Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17	US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18	Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19	New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20	Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21	Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22	Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23	Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24	Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.1	230.0
25	Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26	Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27	Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28	Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29	Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30	New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31	Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
	Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32	Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33	Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34	Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35	Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36	Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.